

Arthur Miall

18 Bowyer St. E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 973.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 6d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE NINETY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S COLLEGE, at CHESHUNT, will be held on THURSDAY, 30th June, 1864. DIVINE SERVICE will commence at Eleven o'clock A.M., with the reading of the Order for Morning Prayer.

After this, a DISCOURSE will be delivered by the Senior Student, Mr. G. SINGLETON, the chosen Pastor of the Church at Hatfield Heath, on "The Character of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The ANNUAL SERMON, on behalf of the College, will be then preached by the Rev. WILLIAM MORLEY PUNSHON, M.A.

A DINNER will be provided in a spacious Marquee in the College Grounds, and will be served at Two o'clock. The Chair will be taken by the Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD, M.P.; and a Statement will be made by the PRESIDENT of the College of the present condition of the College, and the work done during the past Session. The reports and results of the Annual Examination will be announced, and the assembly be addressed by several Ministers and other Gentlemen.

Tickets for the Dinner and Tea, 3s. 6d. (not including wine), may be obtained of the Secretaries, at the College Rooms, 7, Blomfield-street, City; and at the College Library on the day of the Anniversary.

Trains will leave the Great Eastern Railway Station, Shoreditch, for the Waltham and Cheshunt Stations, at 9.30, and for Waltham, 10.30. Return Tickets to Waltham, 3s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d. At the Waltham Station an Omnibus will be in waiting to convey Friends to the College.

An Omnibus will start from Union Chapel, Islington, at Nine o'clock. Frys, if required, can be obtained at Wilson's Livery Stables, opposite Union Chapel.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—QUEEN-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

The MEMORIAL STONE of the NEW CHAPEL will be LAID (D.V.) on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1864, by T. W. SHAW, Esq., of Dunstal-hill.

The Services will begin at Three o'clock p.m.; and in the Evening a Public Tea Meeting will be held in the Corn Exchange, to commence at Five o'clock. The chair will be taken by J. Hartley, Esq., and the meeting addressed by the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D., Rev. R. D. Wilson, Rev. Watson Smith, and other Ministers and Gentlemen.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Pastor, the Rev. T. G. Horton, and the Secretary, Thomas W. Shaw, Esq., Dunstal-hill.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

and SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, 28th June, 1864, in TRINITY CHAPEL, EAST INDIA-ROAD, POPLAR. An ADDRESS on "The Connection between Faith and Holiness," will be delivered by one of the Students, to whom the First Homes' Jubilee Prize has been awarded; after which the Report will be read, and the Meeting addressed by several Ministers.

The Chair will be taken by Rev. GEORGE SMITH, D.D., at Seven o'clock precisely.

J. E. RICHARDS, Secretary.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

The THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT and BUILDING SOCIETY, registered as the "Perpetual Benefit Building Society," will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 6th, 1864, at RADLEY'S HOTEL, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, when the Accounts, duly audited, together with a Report of the affairs of the Society, will be laid before the Members, and the Directors and Auditor required by the Rules to be appointed for the ensuing year will be elected.

Chair to be taken at Six o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board,

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER,

Secretary.

Office, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, E.C.
June 16th, 1864.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the COLLEGE, FINCHLEY NEW ROAD, on TUESDAY, June 28th, at One o'clock, the Rev. Dr. SPENCE in the Chair. One of the Senior Students will read an Essay on "Blaise Pascal." The Certificates of Honour obtained in the Examinations of the year, and the Presents of Books from the Selwyn Fund to Students leaving the College, will be distributed by the Chairman, who will also deliver an address to the Students.

The attendance of Subscribers and Friends of the College is respectfully invited.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

ALBERTLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

SPECIAL SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

A communication having been received from New Zealand, to the effect that the FREE LAND GRANTS are likely to cease in the coming Autumn, persons desirous of securing THE 40-ACRE LAND GRANT, AT ALBERTLAND, are informed that these can only be obtained through the above Association.

For further particulars, apply pre-paid to JOHN BRAME, Jun., 1, Ely-place, Holborn, London, E.C.

SHIPS SAIL EVERY MONTH.

A large party is organising for August next, to be accompanied by Mr. J. BRAME, the General Manager of the Association.

THOS. BALL, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, Brigg, Lincolnshire, REQUIRES an ASSISTANT, about Twenty-one Years of Age.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

—Lovely Views, Dry Sandy Sub-soil. Railway-station to Fenchurch-street, with cabs and omnibuses near at hand. Good cooking, wines, stabling, and well-aired beds, all at moderate prices. The Hotel in the Vale of Health is sheltered from northerly winds, though 444 feet above the Thames. Families wishing to take Lodgings or Furnished Houses for the season, can also be supplied with wines, plate, and linen, on application to the Housekeeper at the Hotel.

THE VALE of HEALTH

SUMMER REFRESHMENT HALL and GARDENS will entertain 2,000 persons at any moment. Teas, 9d.; cold dinners, with salad, 1s. 6d.; hot dinners from the joint, 2s. 6d., including bread, vegetables, &c.

THE GARDENS attached to the HOTEL

in the VALE of HEALTH, HAMPSTEAD, have a department specially arranged for such Schools and Societies as prefer a reservation of premises, where none but Teas, Ices, Cooling Drinks, with other refreshments of an unobnoxious nature, are supplied. References may be made to Ministers, Churchwardens, Deacons, and others who have already used the grounds. Special contracts given for large numbers on application to the manager, R. Booth.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

The Christian Allegory of "The Knight Watching his Armour"—occasionally The Ghosts of Shakespeare—The Ghost of the Diving Bell, Heineke's patent diving dress—The Lilliputian Ghost, a few INCHES HIGH, in Professor Pepper's New Ghost Lecture Entertainment (John Henry Pepper and Henry Dicks, joint inventors.) Lecture by Mr. J. L. King, on "Some of the Aquatic Insects, and their Transformations." Mr. G. W. Jester's Ventriloquist Entertainment. Mr. George Buckland's New Romantic and Musical Entertainment, daily at Four and Nine. Open Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission to the whole, 1s.

EDUCATION.—A GOVERNESS PUPIL is

Required, for One or Two Years, in a LADIES' SCHOOL, near London, where the number of Pupils is limited. Although not an absolute requirement, one who has been trained in a public school preferred. She will receive instruction in Music, French, German, &c. Premium moderate, and comfortable home.

Address, "X. Y. Z.," "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Bowyer-street, London.

TOMILLINERS and OTHERS.—WANTED,

a SHOWROOM HAND, as also one accustomed to the BABY-LINEN and UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Apply, stating age, qualifications, salary, &c., to Mr. Hatch, High-street, Oxford.

N.B.—VACANCY for an APPRENTICE.

TOCHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,

for Retail and Dispensing, a COMPETENT ASSISTANT, of gentlemanly address and good character.

Apply to G. Dowman, Pharmaceutical Chemist, High-street, Southampton.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Messrs.

ANTHONY and SON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, 48, High-street, Bedford, have a VACANCY for a well-educated YOUTH, as an APPRENTICE.

For terms, &c., apply as above. References given and required.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG

LADY, a SITUATION as SALESWOMAN. Satisfactory reference can be given. No objection to town or country.

Address, P. M., Robert Connell, Draper, Bude, Cornwall.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE (Midway between Poole and Bournemouth).

The Rev. WALTER GILL will have a FEW VACANCIES after Midsummer, and will be happy to furnish Prospectuses on application. Terms moderate. References to Parents of Pupils.

School Duties will RE-COMMENCE (D.V.) on THURSDAY, July 28th.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, assisted by a Graduate of the University of London, and by Native Professors of the French and German Languages, receives a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS into his family to EDUCATE.

Individual attention to each Pupil is combined with Class Competition.

Pupils are prepared for Commercial life, for the Professions, or for the Universities.

Next Session commences AUGUST 1st. Prospectuses forwarded on application as below.

Hengistbury House, Christchurch, Hants.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES,

LANSDOWNE HOUSE, LONDON-ROAD, LEICESTER.

(Situation high and healthy, at the outskirts of the town.)

Conducted by the Misses MIALL, assisted by Professors, and French and English Resident Governesses.—A thoroughly solid English education, under the immediate superintendence of the Principals; with all the necessary accomplishments—French, German, Latin, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. Occasional Scientific Lectures from Professors. Special attention given to moral and religious training; and the comforts and advantages of a refined home provided.

References to the parents of the pupils.

BRAINTREE, ESSEX.

MISS CARTER RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE at the RESIDENCE of her FATHER, the Rev. JOHN CARTER. The Course of instruction comprises the usual branches of an English Education, with Music (Piano), Singing, Dancing, Drawing, the Latin, French, German, and Italian Languages, and the daily practice of Exercises for the Improvement of the Figure. More than an acre of Pleasure Ground appropriated to the use of the Pupils.

Terms—Thirty to Thirty-five Guineas per Annum, according to Age and Requirements. Efficient Masters in attendance.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on MONDAY, July 25th.

Miss Carter intends visiting London in July, and will be happy to call on any Friends who may wish to place Pupils under her care.

HURST COURT COLLEGE, near

HASTINGS

Conducted by Dr. MARTIN REED, and experienced English and Foreign Masters.

There is a distinct Preparatory Class for Children under Eleven Years of Age. The arrangements for Health, Comfort, Recreation, and Study, will be found unusually complete; and Private Bedrooms are substituted for large dormitories. The situation is one of the finest in England.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, N.W.

Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., Head Master.

The next SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, August 3.

Applications for Prospectuses to be made to the Head Master at the School, or to Rev. George Smith, D.D., Congregational Library, Blomfield street, Finsbury, E.C.

THE BROADWAY, UPPER PLAISTOW, LONDON.

The MISSES SMITH inform their friends that their MID-SUMMER RECESS will TERMINATE on SATURDAY, 23rd of July, when they will be happy to RECEIVE a few additional resident PUPILS. Terms and references on application. Upper Plaistow is healthy, and within Twenty Minutes' ride of London by rail. An ARTICLED PUPIL can be RECEIVED.

STOKE HALL SCHOOL, IPSWICH.

Mr. J. D. BUCK, B.A., Principal.

The Course of Instruction includes the various branches of an English and Classical Education, together with careful Moral and Religious Training. The residence is well situated in the outskirts of the town, and the Health and Comfort of the Pupils are specially consulted in the Domestic Arrangement.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, the 26th of July.

A Prospectus may be had on application.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, CRANFORD

HALL, near HOUNSLOW, is conducted with special regard to the requirements of the Sons of respectable Tradesmen and Farmers.

Mr. VERNY is assisted by experienced resident Teachers—English and Foreign. The Pupils are carefully trained in good habits, and fitted for active Business Pursuits. The premises are extensive, and contain every convenience; the situation is high and healthy; the food is of the best description and unlimited; and the terms are moderate.

A Prospectus forwarded upon application; and Pupils admitted at any time.

FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—

FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, Commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

LONDON.—SHIRLEY'S TEMPERANCE

HOTEL,

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BEDS from 1s. 6d.; PLAIN BREAKFAST or TEA, 1s.

The above house is well and centrally situated. There is a spacious Coffee room overlooking the Square; it is within Five Minutes' Walk of Holborn, and near the Inns of Court, British Museum, St. Paul's, &c.; and admirably suited for parties, either on pleasure or business.

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PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 20, Carlisle-terrace, Foxley-road, Kensington. Within easy distance of Railway Communication to all parts.

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SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20l. per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Powell and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.

N.B. Preparatory Department at Foston Hall.

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BOOKS, and every requisite for the Stationery Trade. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, FLEET-STREET, E.C., and opposite the Railway Station, London S.E.

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,
62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.ESTABLISHED 1837.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

The MIDSUMMER FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application at the Head Office of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

STOCK IN TRADE, Machinery, Fixtures, Implements, and Utensils in Trade, Merchandise, &c., &c., charged only the Reduced Duty of 1s. 6d. per cent.

FURNITURE in first-class houses insured in the same without classification, at 2s. per cent.

TRANSFERS from other offices effected without expense to the Assured.

SETTLEMENTS for Losses prompt and liberal.

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BONUS IN 1863.

A bonus of 22 per cent., equal to a reversionary bonus of from 80 to 60 per cent., according to the age of the assured, was declared in May, 1863.

RESERVE FUND.

The Life Reserve Fund in hand is upwards of six times the amount of the Annual Life Income. The assured are entirely free from responsibility and the mutual liabilities of partnership.

INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

The Income of the Company has reached One Hundred Thousand Pounds per annum.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Annual Income	£74,680
Profits Declared	145,889
Claims Paid	185,470
Accumulated Premium Fund	574,631

The Triennial Division has just been made, which gives a

CASH BONUS OF 24 PER CENT.

The following are specimens of Reversionary Bonuses:—

Age when Assured.	No. of Premiums Paid.	Amount Assured.	Total Premiums Paid.	Amount Reversionary Bonuses.	Amount Payable at Death, including Bonuses.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
45	15	800	196 11 8	96 9 3	596 9 3
54	16	800	208 4 0	107 14 6	707 14 6
55	17	800	235 3 4	105 17 2	605 17 2
48	17	800	353 1 3	130 17 0	680 17 0
38	15	1,000	343 15 0	180 3 11	1,180 3 11
32	17	800	133 13 8	60 10 0	260 10 0
30	16	800	188 0 0	94 10 9	594 10 9
25	17	800	163 17 0	65 11 3	565 11 3

Prospectuses and all needful information may be obtained on application to

ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

52, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—THE CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED.**DIRECTORS.**

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.	Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	Stephen P. Kennard, Esq.
George Ireland, Esq.	Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.	Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—Money Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, and six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments), and good bills discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

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Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.**JOSEPH GILLOTT, METALLIC PEN-MAKER to the QUEEN,** begs to inform the Commercial World, Scholarly Institutions, and the Public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions which, for EXCELLENCE OF TEMPER, QUALITY OF MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, must ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; they are put up in boxes containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of numerous persons engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL and PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers and Booksellers. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street, Birmingham; at 41, John-street, New York; and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

GILT and OXFORD FRAMES for Photographs, Paintings, &c., from 1s. each.

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Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

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ONLY PRIZE MEDAL

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FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES

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DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.

DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.

DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.

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DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.

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SEWING MACHINES of the very First

Class of Excellence and Workmanship, in each of the various descriptions of stitch, for cloth, linen, leather embroidery, and glove-sewing, including Prize Medal Machines. The quality of these Machines can always be depended on. For sale under direct supply, retail, wholesale, and for exportation.

The American and English Sewing Machine Company, 457, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

"EXCELSIOR" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Sews from two ordinary Spools, requires no re-winding, finishes its work where it stops, and the seam, if cut a very inch, will not rip. It is eminently adapted for Family Sewing, and is so easily managed that a child can work it with facility. It will Hem, Fell, Stitch, Gather, Quilt, and Embroider in a very superior manner, and with the most wonderful rapidity.

Price, complete, from Six Guineas.

WRIGHT and MANN, 143, HOLBORN BARS, LONDON. Manufactory: Gipping Works, Ipswich.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 23s.; Newcastle

or Hartlepool, 22s.; best Silkestone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 19s.; Coke, per chaldron, 14s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Easton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico, S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.**COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS and RAILWAY.—LEA and CO.'S Lowest Summer price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 23s. per ton: Hartlepool, 22s.; Silkestone, first-class, 21s.; second-class, 20s.; Clay Cross, 21s. and 19s.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 18s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley, 17s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 14s. per chaldron. Net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and COMPANY'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 6 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin, N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.****THE EASIEST BOOTS and SHOES in the WORLD are M. HALL'S PATENT PANNUS CORIUM, which never draw the feet or cause the least pain to corns or bunions. Also the finest Bordeaux Calf, prepared expressly for ease. Cash prices for either kind. Side-spring boots, 21s.; Oxonian shoes, 12s. 6d. The very best workmanship, materials, and style. Address M. Hall, 54, Bishopgate-street Within.**

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR

is much recommended

FOR CHILDREN'S DIET.

RECIPE FOR INFANTS' FOOD.—To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine-glassful of cold water, add half a pint of boiling water and a grain of salt; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten slightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY,

18s. per gallon, is peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or in a case for the country, 39s., railway carriage paid.—No Agents, and to be obtained only of HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C., and 30, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W. Prices current free on application.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whole some. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

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Apply for special detailed Estimate, supplied gratis by BRANBY BROTHERS, Furniture, Patent Bedsteads and Bedding Makers, Complete House Furnishers, Upholsterers, and Carpet Factors, 121 and 123, Old Kent-road, London, S.E. (next to Bricklayers' Arms Station).

All goods warranted, and delivered carriage and packing free to any house in the kingdom.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S

TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 98 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 973.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

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Eccelesiastical Affairs.

THE CHURCH AND THE APOCRYPHA.

A SHORT debate in the House of Lords on Friday evening presents a fair illustration of the spirit in which the Episcopal bench is prepared to entertain questions of reform in the Church of England, and of the immense *vis inertia* which the Liturgical Revision Society will have to overcome. The smallest amount of change, and the most incontestable improvement, in the Church service, was proposed by Lord Gage. The object of the Bill of which he moved the second reading was to give permission to the clergy to substitute for the lessons from the Apocrypha now used on certain days—chiefly saints' days, we believe—lessons from the canonical books of the Bible. We are told that, in point of fact, clergymen of tender consciences take that liberty now, without waiting for permission; but unquestionably they expose themselves to the possibility of being legally called to account and condemned for their presumption. No notice is taken, however, or is likely to be taken, of their irregularity. Lord Gage sought to bring the law, and tolerated practice, into harmony. And one might have supposed that the Bishops, in so small a matter, would have been glad to assist him. How, then, did they act, and what part did they take in the debate?

The Archbishop of Canterbury thought the proposal of his noble friend "extremely objectionable—unwelcome to the laity and unacceptable to the Church," and therefore he moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The Bishop of London seems to have suspected that this curt and authoritative manner of crushing the unpretending little measure might be considered out of doors hardly creditable to the bench. His opposition was more cautious, and his ground of objection touched the manner only, not the matter, of the proposition. He would be sorry to be understood as expressing an opinion either in favour of the Apocrypha or against it, or as to whether the clergy should have the liberty claimed for them, or should not have it. He did not approve of the way in which the evil, if it is one, was sought to be remedied. The Government had issued a Commission of Inquiry in reference to the subscriptions of the clergy at their ordination and their institution to benefices, which had been sitting since April last for many hours in the week. Better take one thing at a time. When they had dealt with the question of clerical subscription in the proper and constitutional way, they might be able to consider any further improvements which noble lords had to suggest. The Bishop of Oxford backed up what had been said by his right rev. brother. "Following all the precedents of the Constitution, the proper mode of attempting such a step as this

would be by moving an Address to the Crown, calling upon the Crown either by Commission to inquire into it, or by addressing the Crown to bring the matter by its prerogative before the Houses of Convocation, and that matter having been first considered in a Convocation of the clergy, it might then be proposed that it should be brought before Parliament." The Bill was, of course, in the face of such influential opposition, withdrawn.

We shall imitate the reticence of the two right rev. bishops as to the merits or demerits of the Apocrypha. We will not allow ourselves to stray into the field of controversy on that subject. The points to which we wish to draw the attention of our readers are the following. Here are certain ancient books which the Church of England excludes from the canon of Scripture—that is, deems them to be no part of the record of Divine revelation by which God's will is made known to man. Here are certain clergymen who conscientiously object, even under the Church's direction, to read in Divine service, as the Word of God, that which is not such. They ask to be left at liberty to obey their own consciences in this matter. It may be quite true that, as the *Post* avers, the story of Susanna and the Elders is not appointed for public reading at all; that Bel and the Dragon is only due six times in nine years, and then always on a week-day, and that it cannot take its turn as the Sunday lesson oftener than once in fifty years; and that if, following the recommendation of the Bishop of Oxford, we were to read the wise sayings of "Jesus the Son of Sirach," we might become, not sadder but wiser men. The real stumbling-block is that the Church of England requires her clergy, at certain times, to use the writings of men whom she herself would deny to be inspired, in place of those which she declares are so—and that some of them feel it to be a desecration of the service. It is not the frequency of the substitution that distresses them—nor can the fact that it usually falls on a week-day relieve them, for public worship does not alter its character with change of days—it is the felt impropriety of putting the Apocrypha on a level with canonical Scripture at all, on any day, which hurts their consciences, and from which they seek escape. It ceases to be a trivial matter when it is regarded as involving allegiance to God—and inasmuch as insistence upon the Church's direction in this instance can hardly be vindicated on any tenable ground, one sees no valid reason why the reform should not have been yielded with alacrity, by whomsoever proposed.

But no! The most trifling and obvious improvement can only be effected by resorting to a cumbrous machinery too heavy to be set in motion for small results, too dangerous for large ones. You must not ask Parliament to make the minutest ecclesiastical change, but must ask the Crown to ask Convocation to ask Parliament. This is the only method known to the Constitution by which episcopal wisdom can be duly set forth in the making of practical changes, and nothing is held to justify a deviation from this routine. What if tender consciences are meanwhile shocked, and sacred things brought into disrepute? Tender consciences and sacred things must wait the ceremonials prescribed by our ancestors, who seem to have pursued their own methods according to their own sense of fitness and convenience. Patience! Bishops cannot entertain two questions at a time. Is there not a waggon already in the long, narrow, and tortuous lane through which all ecclesiastical changes must travel to their destination. When that is fairly through perhaps a dogcart may enter. True, the latter might very well and safely pass by a shorter cut—but this would not be in accordance with precedent. And so, things are likely to continue as they are. Take, for instance, the Burial Service which the House of Lords remitted to the Bishops. What has come of it? What is likely to come of it? Why it will continue, scandal as it sometimes is, un-

altered to the end of time. Lords Gage and Ebury will find it all out in time. Experience will teach them that in an Establishment such as ours the machinery of reform is constructed not to encourage but to prevent attempt at improvement.

Mark the retribution which overtakes evil-doing! The rejected Puritans sought to have their consciences relieved, and, as they thought, the honour of their Divine Master preserved untarnished, by putting the Apocrypha into its proper place—and, in answer to their memorial, the bishops and dignitaries under Sheldon, foisted Bel and the Dragon into the course of lessons to be publicly read. Bel and the Dragon still holds its place, and there are, on the authority of Lord Ebury's statement, clergymen who would as soon read "Jack and the Beanstalk." But the mischief cannot now be remedied. It has been made part and parcel of a system which will not bear handling. The Nonconformists are free—the clergy are slaves unless they have the courage to turn rebels and brave the penalties of law. The gratuitous tyranny has recoiled upon the ecclesiastical descendants of those who inflicted it. What would not the Church of England give to escape the consequences of that wanton folly and wickedness which drove the Two Thousand out of her pale? But she can only deplore. She dare not act. One proposition leads to another, and, as the Bishop of Oxford observed, another objection to Lord Gage's Bill was this, "that if this subject were to be considered at all, the question should be, not whether the Apocryphal lessons could be amended but whether the Lectionary of the Church service could be amended." On the whole, the tone of the brief debate leads us to infer that if the members of the Church of England are hoping to see her adapted to the altered thought and feeling of the times, they will be likely enough to know the bitterness of that "hope deferred" which "maketh the heart sick."

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.

WHILE many of the clergy of the Church have been engaged with great earnestness in testifying their repugnance to the recent decision respecting the "Essays and Reviews," and are now exciting the laity to a similar course, very few have thought to inquire—What are the Essayists and their supporters doing? The question has not, that we are aware, been publicly asked, but we have now a statement from the "Committee of Management of the Essays and Reviews Defence Fund" on this point. From this statement, the signatories to the Oxford Declaration may, we believe, conclude that the Essayists do not intend to make an organised attack on the Bible or the Church. There is to be no alliance of the Seven against Christendom. The committee, of course, congratulate their friends on their success, and they think that success to be of a very real and substantial character. They state in what respect such in their view is the case; and their statement—which we do not think to be an exaggerated one—lands them in the conclusion, which we express, for brevity, in our own words, that the Bible is not a protected book, and that any clergyman can shoot at it as many arrows as he pleases. The committee, however, are evidently and laudably desirous to place themselves right both with the nation and the Church. They are not the indiscriminate assailants that they have been represented to be. We think it will be felt that the following paragraph from their address is written with a sincere anxiety:—

But the committee feel it their duty to declare in the most emphatic manner that it is not, and never has been, their object, or the object of those whom they represent, to diminish the reverence due to the Bible, or to undermine the Christian religion. Their object has been to make it evident that the clergy of the Church of England are not debarred from taking part

in discussions concerning the character and authority of the Biblical writings, and their several parts. It may indeed follow from the discussions which are now inevitable, by whomsoever they shall be carried on, that the certainty of some facts in the Biblical history, hitherto generally taken as unquestionable, may be shaken; the doctrinal importance of particular texts or passages may be lessened; and the whole of what are called the "Evidences of Christianity" may have to be reviewed. But the committee by no means assume or expect that all the questions respecting the Bible and Christianity which have been recently opened, either in this country or in other parts of Europe, will be determined on the negative side. Yet, unless they are thoroughly sifted, and by the same methods which would be applied to the examination of any other matter of the deepest human interest, the Bible can neither be rightly estimated as a record of religious history in times past, nor be properly used as an instrument of religious education in the future.

This does not amount to a statement that the committee consider some parts of their (the Essayists') criticisms to have been already effectually met, but it is an indication of the belief that the destructive order of criticism generally will not succeed, and that it will be met. This, in addition to the very precise statement of the liberty now allowed to a clergyman, is the more important part of this address. But care is also taken to settle two other points; and first, that the allowance of destructionists "is essential to the existence of a National Church." The committee's ideal of a National Church, therefore, is that it is an institution in which the Bible should be a target—one party paid for knocking it down and another party for setting it up. But at the same time they will not trust each other. The destructionists, for instance, are averse to leaving themselves in the hands of the constructionists, and "the nature of these proceedings has confirmed the committee in the opinion that lay tribunals are best fitted for trying cases which turn upon the question, not what ought to be, or might be, but what is, the doctrine legally established of the Church of England." Finally, we may state, the committee "trust the clergy will show their faith in the truth of the Bible, and of the Christian religion, by using manfully to the utmost the freedom with which the Church of England and the law have invested them for the public good," which we take to be an invitation to a general assault in order to test the strength of the truth in question—as much as though a man owning a castle was to show his confidence in the strength of its walls by erecting batteries, and pouring out shot against them.

The controversy between Professor Owen and the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has apparently been finally disposed of by each publishing a separate edition of the Professor's lecture. One edition is, we suppose, as it ought to have been delivered; the Professor's edition is as it actually was delivered. Professor Owen also publishes some "Notes" in reply to certain criticisms that have been made respecting his assertion as to the great age of the world. The lecture as it now stands is of unusual interest. The Professor shows himself to be a keen controversialist, but his suavity and the absence of dogmatism in his style, excite more admiration than even his intellectual superiority.

The Church newspapers continue to deprecate the proposal of a concordat between the Church and the Tory party. The *Guardian* argues in weighty language against any such scheme, and naïvely says that "it may be good policy for the Conservative party, but it is a great danger and mischief for the Church." We then have the following:—

Considering the state of parties in England, it would indeed be a confession of impotence on the part of the Church, that for one of them she had no attitude but that of hostility; that she could only recognise as faithful adherents and children, those who resisted all political change and dreaded any increase of popular power. Yet this is what they would have her do who are calling all Churchmen to throw themselves into the Conservative party, and twitting all who hesitate and decline with inconsistency to their Church principles. We may venture to remind them that it was not always thus; and they whose memory can go back to the feelings and ideas which governed the progress of Church principles thirty years ago, can remember a time when the word Conservative had as ill a sound in the ear of Churchmen, and expressed as significantly the negative of true Church principles, as it is popular and adopted as their fitting political designation by many good Churchmen now.

The *Clerical Journal* is still more outspoken, and even hints at the unwisdom which has been shown in the attitude of the Opposition with respect to Church questions:—

By the course recommended at the Oxford dinner, party-spirit would be exasperated, and increased power would be given to our opponents. Men are too apt to forget that an enemy may be met by calm treatment and reasonable concession, as well as by a frowning and indiscriminating attitude of defiance. There are occasions when there must be no compromise, no deference to expediency, but a bold and firm adherence to our views of truth; but they are not presented by the semi-political questions relating to the Church. Between extreme Dissent and extreme High-Church there are many grades of opinion, many of them approaching

much nearer to friendliness than to opposition and dislike, and our effort should be to draw those who hold them still nearer to us by every reasonable concession. But to draw a cordon round ourselves as Conservatives, and to ignore or deny the friendly feeling to the Church of all besides, would be to forget the interests of the Church in our own passions and animosities, to provoke contention, and alienate from us and turn into foes those who are now disposed to meet us half-way, if not fully to co-operate with us.

In other words, the expediency of going "half-way" is recognised. This is a considerable step; but we shall be anxious to know on what question even this disposition will be shown. If, however, our friends have made up their minds so far, we may reasonably conclude that, in course of time, they will walk the remainder. It is the first half of an enterprise that is usually the most difficult. When we have accomplished that, we readily go through with the rest.

There is better work to be done than raking up abuses; but while abuses exist, it is no part of a sound policy to cover them up. We are glad to see some courage in this respect amongst Churchmen of the present day. The late Bishop Davys, of Peterborough, was allowed to rest undisturbed in that *otium cum dignitate* which he enjoyed for so many years; but now that he is dead, his friends are told that he has died, as a dying bishop of former days said, "shamefully rich." The Bishop's personality alone is sworn under 80,000*l.*, his real estate is valuable, and he has left "no bequests to servants or charities." The *Peterborough Advertiser* deals as follows with the case:—

"Supposed Draft of the late Bishop's Will, now Lost.—Preamble.—I wish to leave the world in charity with all mankind, and to die as a Christian, 'with a conscience void of offence towards God and man.' I have provided comfortable livings for my children on the principle that, 'if any provide not for his own, and specially for his own house, he has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel.' But, at the same time, I believe there is no greater vanity under the sun than to stint one's gifts to the cause of humanity, that one's children may be rich." The writer then goes on to dispose of the Bishop's property in various charitable contributions, the first being: "I will that 20,000*l.* should be given to the Society for the Relief of Poor Curates—lamenting as I do the state of things that necessitates pious and laborious clergymen, who have gone through an expensive and lengthy course of training for their profession, to be fed by the hand of charity, and to be thankfully clothed with the cast-off garments of other families, collected for them."

On which the *Clerical Journal* remarks that, "while, perhaps, the statements admit of much palliation, we confess we do not like the appearance presented by the broad facts before us. For a bishop to save an immense fortune out of the funds of the Church, is always a cause of regret to those who rightly measure his responsibilities and duties; but the affair is made worse when the whole savings thus go into the pockets of his children. With the examples of Bishops Kaye, of Lincoln, and Blomfield, of London, before us, we cannot admire the conduct of the late Bishop of Peterborough." This, however, is not all; and, therefore, a correspondent of the *Guardian* writes:—

In one case at least the old rule of "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*" is not expedient. It is better to point out the faults of dead than of living prelates. The late Bishop of Peterborough had three canonries to bestow out of the only four which are left to his cathedral, all of which are entrusted to Episcopal patronage. One of these (and the Archdeaconry of Northampton to boot) was given to a *Davy*, the other two to two divines who have the advantage of being the bishop's sons-in-law. The Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Saunders, was nominated by her Majesty's Government, which, though often culpable in its exercise of patronage, does, on the whole, prefer more men of mark than the ecclesiastical patrons. As for the rest of the Chapter, its most celebrated canon for many years past was the unfortunate son of the late bishop's predecessor. Were it only as an atonement, the vacancy caused by his death ought to have been filled by some one whom the dishonoured Church might have been proud to name. This is a disagreeable subject, and an invidious one to bring forward. But the cathedral patronage is the last hope of the Church, as far as learning is concerned. If bishops' sons and sons-in-law and private friends are to fill these dignities, the Government patronage will conform to so low a standard; and shrewd parents will do their utmost to prevent sons who have decided talent from taking orders.

CHURCH-RATES IN THE PARISHES.

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE. — Messrs. J. B. Hole and John Prentis, both members of the Church of England, were summoned to appear at the Petty Sessions held at Sittingbourne on Monday, the 20th instant, to show cause why they refused to pay a Church-rate. There were forty-eight cases of refusal in the parish, but only these two gentlemen, who were the largest ratepayers among the number, were summoned. [Mr. Layton, jun., of Islington, appeared for the churchwardens, and Mr. J. Bennett, of Serjeants'-inn, for Messrs. Hole and Prentis. Mr. Hole's case was first taken, and the decision in this case ruled the other, which was precisely similar. Mr. Bennett proved that the first demand made for the rate was in the last week of November, 1863, and that the summons was not

applied for until the 6th of June, and contended, quoting several cases, that, as more than six months had intervened, the churchwardens had no case. The bench immediately adopted Mr. Bennett's view, and dismissed the case.

ST. PETER'S, THANET. — At a vestry-meeting in this parish, on the 17th, when the estimates were moved, Mr. James Crofts moved the omission of 5*l.* for vestry-clerk, and 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, but was defeated, and on a poll the vote was carried by 63 to 6 votes. On the proposal of a threepenny rate he proposed that a detailed estimate of the 60*l.* required for repairs should be prepared, but was defeated. An instant poll was demanded by the Church party. The result was—for the amendment, 6; against it, 26. Mr. Crofts then moved that the amount required be obtained by voluntary subscription, which was lost, and a further poll ordered. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 20. Several other amendments were moved by Mr. Crofts, which were all voted down, and eventually the threepenny rate was carried.

CHURCH-RATES IN DISTRICT PARISHES. — The appeal in the case of "Gough v. Jones," which will decide whether Church-rates are legally leviable in new district parishes under the existing law, stands tenth in the list of cases for hearing before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who have just commenced their sittings.

CHURCH-RATES AND TENANT RIGHTS.

A Yeovil (Somersetshire) correspondent of the *Morning Star* sends the following narrative relative to the ejection of a Friend from a farm on account of his refusal to pay Church-rates:—

The village of M—, situated about four miles from this town, and all the land around it, is, with little exception, the property of one family, sustaining a reputation as landlords neither better nor worse than that of their neighbours. About four years ago "the Squire" was compelled to relinquish the charge of his property, which passed accordingly into the keeping of trustees acting under the authority of, and responsible to, the Lord Chancellor. One of these was a gallant captain, the brother of the squire, the other a former M.P. for the county. Most of the farms on the estate were let to Churchmen, but two of the tenant-farmers were Dissenters. One of these had been connected with the land he farmed, either personally or through his family, for many years; the other had taken possession about nine years ago, and some four or five years before the alteration in the management. The former occupied a large holding, and being a man of good means possessed every facility for working it well and effectively. With the case of the latter, however, I have more particularly to do. He, though not wealthy, was a good practical farmer, using his capital liberally and judiciously, and by his high moral character and integrity setting the best example to the neighbourhood.

For the whole period of his tenancy Mr. G. had received no complaint or hint from landlord or steward as to any shortcoming in the management of his farm. On the contrary, his labour and capital were so well bestowed upon land, which, when he took it, was considerably out of condition, as to afford the proprietors the opportunity, on a new valuation, of raising the rental. Mr. G. had been assured that "on that estate a yearly agreement was as good as a lease," and as his rent was always paid to the day, there seemed no reason for anxiety as to the future. One only hint of coming evil had shown itself in the shape of a note from the steward under date March 13, 1862. Mr. G. is a member of the Society of Friends, and therefore could not conscientiously pay Church-rates. This exhibition of independent Nonconformity had sadly galled the clergyman of the parish, the close friend and confidant of the trustees. The seizure on one occasion of a fat porker in satisfaction of unpaid clerical demands, and its appropriation at half its value by the distraining officer, had been a cause of much scandal, calculated if repeated to beget a spirit which county squires and country parsons much do deprecate. So, on the date above mentioned, Mr. G. got a letter from the steward calling him to account for the non-payment of the Church-rate—which after a weak attempt to prove by this means the non-fulfilment of the condition of the lease having reference to the payment of all rates by the tenant, wound up thus:—

Therefore, if I hear that you allow yourself to be summoned before the magistrates for the recovery of the rate now due, I shall conclude you are dissatisfied with the terms of your holding, and purpose leaving the farm at Lady-day, 1863.

Mr. G. did not succumb to the implied threat, and stayed on the farm. Sharper measures therefore became necessary, and in September last he received a peremptory notice to quit at Lady-day, 1864. The news soon reached him that his Dissenting neighbour had at the same time received notice. I believe that gentleman's offence was that he had agitated for a reassessment of the parish on account of the existence of some gross inequalities. Taken aback by this sharp summons, Mr. G. sought an explanation from the steward, but that functionary had no authority to furnish any information, though he admitted the case to be "a hard one." Obtaining an interview with the ex-M.P. (who tried to throw the responsibility mainly upon his colleague), Mr. G. alluded to the subject of the Church-rate, and from the conversation, gleaned sufficient to convince him that his refusal to violate his conscience in that matter was the main, if not the only, cause of his summary ejection; whilst in a subsequent interview with the other trustee that worthy did not deny that the non-payment was the cause of offence, but endeavoured to evade a direct acknowledgment by vague allusions to "long-standing dissatisfaction." Neither, however, would assign any distinct reasons for their arbitrary conduct. Finally, Mr. G. was assured that what they had done had received "the sanction of the Lord Chancellor," with which consolatory reflection he and his family were left at Lady-day to turn out of house and farm, minus the whole amount of capital, to the tune of some hundreds, sunk in improving his landlord's property (save a few pounds allowed by the steward for labour performed in connection with some roads and farm-buildings), and subject to all the loss attaching to selling off his stock

and farm implements by public auction. This, too, without a word of explanation as to the cause for such summary treatment, for the true one the trustees dared neither openly confess nor deny. It is needless to point out that had a just and right ground for such conduct existed, they would have been ready enough frankly to state it. Mr. G.'s case is now beyond remedy, but if his fate for daring to call his soul his own serves to stimulate the Liberation Society, or any other agitators for reform, to penetrate into some of the dark places to be found in Somersetshire, it may in time help to overturn the prevalent doctrine that Dissenting tenant-farmers have no rights which clergymen or landowners are bound to respect.

MR. STANSFELD, M.P., ON CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., on Wednesday evening presided at a dinner held in Manchester to celebrate the laying of the foundation-stone of a Memorial Hall, which the Unitarians of that city have decided to erect "in commemoration of the Bicentenary of the 2,000 ejected ministers who, on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1662, so nobly proved their fidelity to conscience by resigning their livings in the English Church." The stone had been previously laid by Mr. Alderman Mackie. The trusts on which the building is settled make it perfectly open for religious, philanthropic, and educational purposes; and, as it was said by one of the speakers, the hall will possess a free theological library, and will remain for the general benefit of the country. One room of the building will be capable of holding 700 people, and be one of the largest rooms—excepting only the Free-Trade Hall—in Manchester. After the dinner, the usual loyal toasts having been honoured,

Mr. STANSFELD proposed the old and well-known and time-honoured toast of "Civil and religious liberty all the world over." (Cheers.)

The first thing that occurs to one's mind (he continued) is to ask what is the special significance of this toast upon the present occasion. If I mistake not, this meeting may be considered in some respects as an adjourned Bicentenary meeting. I take it that between one and two years ago you determined, as other religious denominations determined, to celebrate in some prominent and worthy and fitting and useful shape that great act of self-sacrifice and devotion to a great cause, which was accomplished in the voluntary ejection in 1662. (Cheers.) Let us look back for a moment to the state of things in this country at that time. The Revolution was at an end; the Commonwealth was over; and the Restoration was complete. Church and State were triumphant, and were bent upon conquest, and upon revenge. The Act of Uniformity, the Seditious Conventicles Act, the Five Miles Act, were passed. I was about to say these were acts of war; but they had not even the rude justification which acts of spoliation have in time of war, for the struggle was over, and the time of reconstruction properly considered was at hand. (Cheers.) But the High-Church party in those days thought not of justice; thought not of mercy; thought not even of a wise or of a prudent statesmanship. (Cheers.) They desired simply to expel, to humiliate, and to crush; and in their immediate object, as is often the case with classes or parties of men who have a single object in view, and who are possessed of a strong and single passion—in their immediate object they succeeded. But their immediate victory was their ultimate defeat. (Cheers.) The Act of Uniformity produced Nonconformity and Dissent—(cheers)—and in the Church herself it has resulted in schisms which are widening day by day, whilst Dissent divides the nation with the Church. (Loud cheers.) It has always struck me that there is something marvellous, and something strongly evidencing the Providential scheme—

—that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will,

in this truth, that our defeats, even in immediate ends for which we rightly strive, frequently become ultimately the victory of the principles and the real objects we seek to attain; and on the other hand, those victories, in which, perhaps, we mostly pride ourselves, if we set ourselves against a great truth, become, in the long run, our defeat, and become the vindication and victory of the principles and truths to which we have in vain opposed a petty resistance. (Cheers.) And thus it was in 1662. The Church party thought to convert the nation into a sect; they simply created Dissent. They thought to produce a permanent uniformity in the Church; they have made themselves a sect within the Church in which they have failed to produce that uniformity. (Cheers.) These errors seem to repeat themselves in history; and even in our times these very faults appear to me upon a pettier scale to be repeated. We have heard a good deal lately of those who, upon an authority which I suppose is to be considered in that point of view of no mean order—we have heard who are the only true Churchmen. (Loud laughter.) These only true Churchmen—(laughter)—these only true friends of the Church—are just following the old lead. They are defending, as if they were bulwarks of the Church, abuses and evils which really are impediments and dangers, and they are refusing reforms which, if they themselves had the faculty and the courage to initiate in their own cause, might cut away the ground from the great part of Dissent in this country, which they profess so much to fear. (Cheers.)

After expatiating on the subject of civil liberty with especial reference to Italy, Russia, and Poland, the hon. gentleman continued:—

Before I pass from this toast, let me ask you to turn your eyes from Europe and to go with me for a moment across the wide Atlantic, where there is being wrought out a great problem, one of those problems of which I just spoke. In this country we all desire liberty for every nation, for every class, or race of men; but we differ widely amongst ourselves as to the real nature of the issues in that gigantic conflict—as to the merits of the parties, and as to the results which we expect. I am bound to say that to a certain point and distance, my view appears to be clear, and it is not accompanied with doubt. I cannot help believing that the problem which is there being worked out is no more nor less than that mighty and majestic problem as to the funda-

mental principle which shall govern the social and political life of a continent—whether that vast region can or shall exist under the control of two absolutely different principles, and two absolutely different kinds of society—whether on the one hand you can have a society based upon a belief in the responsibilities, in the liberty, in the brotherhood and progress of men, and whether, co-existent with that and partly absorbed in the same race, you can have a society which, going back to pagan times, bases its existence, as upon a cornerstone, upon the dogma of the existence of inferior and of subject races. (Loud cheers.) The instruments in the conflict may be unworthy; many of them are. They may be largely unconscious of those issues which are being wrought out; but I cannot for myself conceive that the ultimate result will be other than one which shall justify the ways of Providence to man, and which shall be in some sense commensurate with this gigantic upheaving and tremendous struggle. (Cheers.) Amid all these elements of a doubtful and troubled future, the path of our own country and its functions seem sufficiently clear. We know there can be no such thing in a State as individual liberty save as based upon the existence of law. We are essentially a law-making, and law-observing, and law-loving people; and there is no nation on the face of the globe which may not, with reference to the problem of individual liberty within a State, take lessons from us, and our example is perhaps the best aid we could lend to them in the work they have got to do. And if we go without this island into a wider area of conflict, there are changes in the future which seem likely to attend upon what is called our foreign policy; and we ought to bear in mind, with reference to our special functions, that it is our duty as a neutral nation, loving peace, and law, and order, to endeavour by concert, and counsel, and joint action—if we can procure it—to check these frequent appeals to brute force. (Loud cheers.) And we ought to continue to endeavour, at any amount of risk or failure, tentatively relying simply upon our ultimate object, and not fearing reverse, humiliation, or ridicule, to attempt something like a practical evolution of international law, which shall check the licence of the strong, and which shall guard the liberties of the weak. (Prolonged cheering.)

The Rev. W. GASKELL spoke to the following sentiment:—

The pious memories of the 2,000 ejected ministers, who, by their noble self-sacrifice, laid the foundations of English Nonconformity. May the hall which we raise as a memorial of them be ever sacred to perfect freedom of conscience, and serve to advance the great interests of truth and righteousness.

He said: In the annals of England there was many a page bright with memorable deeds, but not one which shone with purer lustre than that which bore inscribed upon it "August 24, 1662." (Applause.) The warriors that had bravely fought in defence of their country, the patriots that nobly stood up for the rights of the weak and the oppressed, the poets that had beautified and adorned the realms of fancy, and the philosophers who had enlarged the boundaries of science, well deserved their meed of renown; but a higher praise, he felt, belonged to those who acted as those two thousand ministers did out of simple fidelity to conscience that same Bartholomew's-day. The Memorial Hall was intended to keep in honoured remembrance these noble men, to be made useful by being devoted to objects which he believed they would have approved, and to forward the cause of sacred knowledge and Christian truth. (Cheers.)

In acknowledging the drinking of his health, Mr. STANSFELD referred to the question of dockyard reform, and after pointing out the difference between a Government establishment and a private yard, said:—

What we should do was to order ships to be built and repaired in the dockyards, according to estimates; and if those estimates were not actually adhered to, we would know the reason why. We should invoke the criticism of the House of Commons, of the public, and all business men upon the expenditure, and pit our dockyards against private establishments. By these means we should arrive at some degree of efficiency. He believed this would be productive of great results, because its logical consequences had been accepted by the appointment of an official who was to have an entire control of expenditure in the several departments.

Several other sentiments and toasts were proposed, the chief being the healths of Aldermen Grundy and Mackie. Among the speakers were Mr. H. A. Bright, the Rev. Mr. Drummond, Mr. Shipman, and Mr. Coppock. Mr. Stansfeld was heartily cheered on leaving the chair.

THE REV. SAMUEL MINTON is to succeed the Rev. J. Rashdale (who has accepted the Rectory of Dawlish) at Eaton Chapel, Eaton-square, at the end of next month. Mr. Minton has, it appears, purchased the unexpired lease of the chapel.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF SOLDIERS.—It appears from a parliamentary return which has lately been issued, that the non-commissioned officers and men in her Majesty's land forces, whether stationed at home or abroad, consisted of 109,760 Episcopalians, 20,798 Presbyterians, 5,290 "other Protestants," and 68,598 Roman Catholics. At the end of March last, there were in the Royal Marines, 12,398 Episcopalians, 416 Presbyterians, 2,379 other Protestants, and 1,448 Roman Catholics.

HOW TO DEAL WITH RATIONALISM.—A very practical measure for meeting the present rationalistic movement is being adopted by the Archbishop of Paris. He is selecting the most promising students in his seminaries to send to the University of Tubingen, in order that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the various phases of German thought, and may qualify themselves to refute the heresies of the day, of which Germany is supposed to be the focus.

BIBLE CIRCULATION.—A remarkable occurrence took place at Weymouth a few days ago. That town was the favourite retreat of King George the Third. Over the altar of the parish church may be read his

memorable wish that every child in his dominions should be able to read the Bible. Amongst the present visitors to that watering-place is Mr. Thomas Thompson, well known as a patron of Sunday-schools and of home missions. It occurred to his benevolent mind that he could do nothing better in the town of Weymouth, than carry out the wish of the old King. He therefore offered by public advertisement a copy of the New Testament at a penny each to all the Sunday-school children in the place. Ordering a sufficient supply from the Bible Society's warehouse at twopence each, he arranged that the children should assemble in two chapels on opposite sides of the intervening river. This was done on Sunday week.—*Wesleyan Times.*

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY celebrated its forty-eighth anniversary on May 12, at Irving Hall, New York, James Lennox presiding. The annual report sets forth that the receipts of the year were 560,578 dols. 60c.; total number of books printed, 1,592,196; total issue, 1,600,573 volumes, of which 75,418 were distributed abroad; total number of Bibles, Testaments, and parts of Scripture granted to army and navy, 766,075 volumes in two years; to the freedmen, 18,494; colporteurs, 38; in foreign service, 7. The Bible is issued in forty-six languages and dialects. Six resolutions were moved and adopted—in acceptance of the report; asserting the uselessness of trying to bring the Bible and science in conflict; advocating the spread of the Gospel in spite of civil dissensions; urging sympathy between England and America in the work of dissemination; concerning the distribution of the Bible in the army and navy, &c. These were supported by the Rev. W. L. Thornton (of London), the Rev. Dr. Byron (Sunderland), Bishop McIlvaine, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Cox, the Rev. Lechlin Taylor (of England), the Rev. Mr. Ferris, and the Rev. Mr. Duryea, in speeches more or less concise.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DR. GUTHRIE.—We are glad to learn that the hint recently thrown out by some of our correspondents has been acted on. A meeting was lately held within the City Chambers, and presided over by the Lord Provost, when it was resolved—"That as Dr. Guthrie has, under medical advice, been compelled to retire from all public duties, this opportunity shall be taken for presenting to him a testimonial in acknowledgment of his personal worth and public services, as a large hearted Christian philanthropist; and that for this purpose contributions should now be raised to constitute a capital sum to be invested for himself and his family." With the view of carrying out this resolution, a large and influential committee has been organised, embracing the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Belhaven, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Bishops of London and St. David's, Sir William Gibson-Craig, Bart., the Lord Advocate, Lord Jerviswood, Dean Ramsay, Sir David Baxter, Bart., Sir David Brewster, the Rev. Dr. Pirie, the Rev. Principal Fairbairn, the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, the Rev. Principal Candlish, the Rev. Dr. Cairns, of Berwick, and many other well-known names, all of whom have kindly offered to become members of the committee. Subscriptions to the amount of upwards of 800*l.* have already been received.—*Edinburgh paper.*

COMPLAINTS OF NEGLECT AGAINST A CLERGYMAN BY HIS PARISHIONERS.—An excited meeting of the inhabitants of Hindley, near Wigan, was held on Thursday evening, in the National Schoolroom, for the purpose of expressing an opinion on recent "novelties" introduced by the incumbent of the parish, the Rev. O. H. Newbold, into the service of the church. The attendance comprised all the leading men of the parish, and Mr. R. Pennington, jun., the principal manufacturer of the district, occupied the chair. The first complaint against the rev. gentleman, who has only been six months in the living, having succeeded the Rev. Peter Jones, who resigned the benefice because of conscientious scruples against the use of the Book of Common Prayer, was for introducing the weekly offertory, to which strong objection was made, and a resolution carried almost unanimously, that he should be asked to discontinue the collection. An amendment by the Rev. J. J. Dixon, asking the meeting to try the effect of an interview with Mr. Newbold to bring about a change, was negatived. Afterwards a long string of other complaints were brought forward against the rev. gentleman, the principal being that he preaches in a surplice, that he was in the habit of keeping the congregation waiting fifteen or twenty minutes for the commencement of service, that he keeps funerals waiting an inordinate length of time for the burial rites, neglects to visit the aged and infirm of his parishioners, unwarrantable interference with the conduct of the Sunday-schools by seeking to remove one superintendent and to replace him by another of his own choice, and a number of others, showing the unsatisfactory state of relations between pastor and flock. The discussion, which was very warm, was prolonged for over two hours, and the animadversions on Mr. Newbold's treatment of his flock were almost general.

THE UNIFORMITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—The following is a copy of the bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. E. P. Bouvier and Mr. Pollard-Urquhart, to repeal so much of the Act of Uniformity as relates to Fellows and Tutors in any college, hall, or house of learning:—

Whereas by an act passed in the 14th year of King Charles the Second, commonly called "The Act of Uniformity," it was enacted, amongst other things, that all Fellows and Tutors of or in any college, hall, or house of learning who at any time after a day therein mentioned

should have possession of any Fellowship, or should instruct or teach any youth as Tutor, should at or before their respective admission to be incumbent or have possession thereof, subscribe the declaration or acknowledgment following:—"I, A. B., do declare that it is not lawful, under any pretence whatsoever, to take arms against the King, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those commissioned by him, and that I will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England as it is now by law established." And whereas by another act passed in the first session of Parliament of the first year of King William and Queen Mary it was enacted that so much of the said declaration as is expressed in these words:—"I, A. B., declare that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take arms against the King, and that I do abhor that traitorous position of taking arms by his authority against his person, or against those commissioned by him," should not from thenceforth be required and enjoined; and whereas it is expedient that so much of the said declaration as remains unrepealed should not be required of any Fellow or Tutor of any college, hall, or house of learning: be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—1. That, after the passing of this act, no Fellow or Tutor of any college, hall, or house of learning shall be required or enjoined to make or subscribe the said declaration, nor shall any such person suffer any penalty or forfeiture by reason of his not making or subscribing the same.

UNION OF INDEPENDENT CHURCHES.—Last year Norwood Chapel, an offshoot from Crescent Chapel, Liverpool, was opened for Divine service, and it appears from a pamphlet just published by the Rev. John Kelly, the pastor of the latter place, entitled "Church Principles," that there has been a joint committee of the two churches to consider how far it was desirable to work them as one. They have made the following report:—

That, considering that the visible oneness of Christian disciples in a particular locality, appears to have been the prevalent practice in Apostolic times, and that such churches had a plurality of pastors and other ministries for the perfecting of the saints, and the edifying of the body of Christ; the committee arrived at the following resolutions for carrying out this system, which they recommend for adoption by the church:—

1. That, notwithstanding the contemplated separation of some of its members for worship at Norwood Chapel, this church shall continue united, and shall meet as one body, for communion and the management of its affairs.
2. That the Lord's Supper shall be administered at the Crescent Chapel as usual, on the first Sunday of the month, after the morning service; and at Norwood Chapel, on the third Sunday of the month, after the morning service; and that there be a united communion once a quarter.
3. That the church-meetings be held at both chapels in rotation, such rotation to be regulated by the proportion of members worshipping in each chapel.
4. That the church continue to have a common treasury, from which all expenses incident to the support of the ministry, and other religious objects, shall be defrayed.
5. That the preliminary arrangements for obtaining candidates for the co-pastorate be made by the minister and deacons, who shall report thereon to the church.
6. That after the appointment of the co-pastor there shall be such stated interchanges of service as may be arranged by the pastors and deacons, with the sanction of the church.
7. That Mr. Kelly shall be the presiding minister at all meetings of the church, so long as he continues to hold office.
8. That these resolutions be printed and circulated among the members of the church, and that the vote of the church thereon be taken by ballot of the members present, at a special church-meeting to be summoned for the purpose.

Religious Intelligence.

AN ADVERTISEMENT to which we direct the attention of our readers will recall to many of them pleasant recollections of visits paid to the venerable College of Cheshunt and its charming grounds. The ninety-sixth anniversary festival of the college bids fair to rival the most attractive of its predecessors. Nor is the fact that the Rev. W. Morley Punshon is to be the preacher, the less to be appreciated because he happens to be a foremost man in the great Wesleyan community. We hear that the applications for admission to the college greatly exceed both the means of accommodation and of support.

ISLINGTON—BAXTER-ROAD.—The Salters' Hall Baptist congregation, having taken possession of this place of worship, inaugurated their occupation on Tuesday, June 14th, by a series of interesting services. Sermons were preached morning and evening by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and the Rev. F. Tacker, and, in the interval, luncheon and tea were provided in the spacious schoolrooms beneath the chapel. At the luncheon, in the absence of Sir S. M. Peto, who was unfortunately confined to his house by illness, the chair was taken by W. M'Arthur, Esq., and, after the Rev. Jesse Hobson, the pastor of the church, had given a brief statement of the preliminary position of the cause, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, Mr. John Vanner, Rev. A. M'Aslane, Dr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Todd, Rev. M. Wilks, Rev. W. Miall, and Mr. Griffin. Letters were also read from the Rev. A. Raleigh, and other ministers of different denominations, expressing their interest in the cause, and very heartily welcoming the Rev. J. Hobson and his people to the neighbourhood. The whole proceedings were of the most cordial and pleasing description.

HAMPSTEAD—HEATH-STREET CHAPEL.—Services were held on Thursday, June 9, in this place of worship, to commemorate at the same time the third anniversary of its opening and the extinction of the debt. The Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M.A., preached in the afternoon to a large congregation from Acts i. 8; and in the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel, which was again filled. James Harvey, Esq., one of the deacons of the church, presided. S. Baylis, Esq., the treasurer of the building fund, presented the financial statement, from which it appeared that the entire cost of the chapel and schoolrooms had been upwards of 6,300*l.*, and that at the opening, in July, 1861, there remained 4,000*l.* as a debt upon the building. A resolute effort had been shortly afterwards made to raise 3,000*l.* as soon as possible, with the intention of leaving the last 1,000*l.* to future years. By the munificent help of one individual in particular, the cordial co-operation of Christian friends belonging to other churches, and the willing and repeated contributions, larger and smaller, of the members of the congregation itself, the object was happily achieved at the end of last year. The remaining 1,000*l.* had been then privately attempted, and the generous kindness of a few friends had left the congregation no alternative but to complete its liquidation at once. This had now been done, and the treasurer was able to hand over to the trustees of the chapel the mortgage deeds, with a receipt in full for the entire amount. Mr. R. Ware, as senior trustee, took possession of the deeds, with a few appropriate remarks. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. W. Brook, of Bloomsbury; the Rev. John Matheson, of the Presbyterian Church, Hampstead; Hugh Rose, Esq., of Edinburgh; O. E. Mudie, Esq., and the Rev. W. Brook, jun., the pastor of the church. The resolutions offered were expressive of devout thankfulness to God for His past goodness, and of fervent desire for His increasing blessing on the spiritual interests and undertakings of the church.

DUNDAS-STREET CHAPEL, SUNDERLAND.—The Rev. William Parkes, of the above place, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Park Congregational Church, Blackburn.

LEICESTER.—The Rev. E. G. Cecil, formerly of Portsea, has accepted the cordial invitation of the church and congregation in London-road Chapel, Leicester, to become assistant to the Rev. R. W. McAll.

LUTON, BEDS.—The Rev. T. R. Stevenson, of Harlow, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in Union Chapel, Luton, and intends commencing his labours there shortly.

COLEFORD, FOREST-OF-DEAN.—The new Sabbath-schools recently erected in this town in connection with the Congregational chapel of which the Rev. R. Stevens, M.A., is the pastor, were opened on the 15th inst. by the Rev. A. Morton Brown, LL.D., of Obeltenham, who preached two eloquent and powerful sermons, the one in the afternoon from Heb. v. 8, 9, and the other in the evening (in the Baptist chapel) from Ezekiel xlvii. and latter part of 9th verse. At five o'clock a public tea-meeting was held, when more than 400 were present. The amount realised, including a few donations and the profits of the tea, was 25*l.*

SUTTON-IN-CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE.—On Sunday last the annual sermons in behalf of the Baptist Sunday-schools in this place, of which the Rev. W. E. Archer is the minister, were preached by the Rev. R. Holmes, of Rawdon. The congregations were large, and in the evening many persons were unable to obtain admittance. The two collections amounted to 83*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*—a noble instance of Christian willingness in the support of religious institutions. These services were held in the spacious chapel of the Free Church Methodists, Cross Hills, kindly offered for the occasion, as the Baptist chapel in Sutton is now being rebuilt.

YORK—SALEM CHAPEL.—The anniversary sermons were preached on Sunday week in this place of worship, by the Rev. W. McAll, of Leicester, and on Monday evening a tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom. The Rev. J. Parsons subsequently presided, and it appeared from a statement made by Mr. Hollins that the weekly offerings during the year had amounted to 188*l.* 14*s.*, and that the chapel was entirely free from debt. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. W. McAll, the Rev. T. Morgan, the Rev. J. Wilson, of London (Secretary of the Home Missionary Society), and the Rev. W. Thomas, of Leeds, who enforced the importance of individual effort. It was remarked that the success of the Independent denomination throughout the country during the past year had been unparalleled, and that a chapel every week was in the course of erection. The meeting concluded with the usual votes of thanks.

RIDDINGS, ALFRETON.—The foundation-stone of the new school and class-rooms in connexion with the Independent chapel here, was laid on Tuesday, June 7th. In the afternoon, the service was opened by the Rev. T. Chapman, the resident minister. The Rev. T. Galloworthy, of Alfreton, Independent minister, read the Scriptures, and the Rev. J. Hurd, Primitive Methodist, offered prayer. The Rev. T. Chapman gave a brief but comprehensive statement of the history of the church, Sunday-school, and congregation for the past forty-three years of their history. The foundation-stone was then laid by Alderman Thomas Herbert, of Nottingham. Addresses of an appropriate character were then delivered by Alderman Thomas Herbert, the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., of Nottingham, and the Rev. H. H. Scullard, of Belper. After the close of this service about 250 persons partook of tea in a large marquee, kindly lent by J. Smedley, Esq., for the occasion; A public meeting was afterwards held

in the chapel, Alexander Allott, Esq., of Nottingham, in the chair. At the conclusion of the interesting services, it was stated by the minister that 400*l.* or upwards was about to be expended; and that towards this sum 250*l.* had been obtained and promised. The collections during the day amounted to upwards of 30*l.*

PARK CHAPEL, MANCHESTER.—The Rev. John Brown, B.A., having accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the co-pastorate of the Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, a farewell tea-party was held in the schoolroom on Tuesday, June 7th, 1864. After tea, Mr. Bell, one of the deacons, took the chair, and called upon Mr. R. B. Taylor, another of the deacons, who in the name of the church and congregation presented Mr. Brown with an address beautifully illuminated and bound in morocco, accompanied by a purse of one hundred sovereigns, expressive of their affectionate esteem for him as their pastor, and their good wishes for his future. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. John Brown, B.A., the Rev. Watson Smith, the Rev. William M'Caw, Abraham Ward, Esq., R. Pankhurst, Esq., LL.D.; by Messrs. Rogers, Davidson, and other friends in the congregation.

ORSETT, ESSEX.—On Thursday week the Independents of this village celebrated the reoccupation of their chapel by interesting public services. Unfortunate circumstances deprived them for some years of its use; but an opportunity for its repurchase recently occurred, of which the energy of Mr. Alfred Woolings and the liberality of Mr. Perry, of Chelmsford, and other friends, had enabled them to avail themselves. The debt remaining is comparatively small. Since the place has been reopened, the pulpit has been very efficiently supplied by students from New College. It was a legitimate occasion, therefore, for rejoicing, and the day being beautifully fine, several friends from Gravesend and the surrounding villages came over to tender their congratulations, and encourage their brethren in the renewal of their work. In the afternoon, the Rev. T. W. Davids, of Colchester, preached an excellent sermon from Rev. vii. 9, 10. The friends afterwards assembled to tea in the hall of the institute, the use of which had been very freely granted by Wingfield Baker, Esq. Perhaps no other village in the kingdom, certainly none so small and so entirely surrounded by an agricultural population, can boast such a handsome and commodious public building. The hall is a room of fine proportions, capable of accommodating 300 people, and has other smaller rooms attached. It has been built for the use of the inhabitants at Mr. Baker's sole cost, and each winter it has been occupied by some of the best known lecturers of the day. Here then a very respectable company, of nearly 200, sat down to tea, including Lord Teynham, Mr. Isaac Perry, Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. Turberville, Mr. Alfred Woolings, Mr. Good, Mr. Henry Woolings, Mr. T. Pugh, Mr. Stallworthy, Mr. Ruddock, and Mr. Holborn, of New College; the Rev. T. W. Davids, the Rev. H. P. Bowen, the Rev. J. Morrison, the Rev. J. Merchant, &c., &c. The chair was afterwards taken by Mr. I. Perry, and after he had briefly opened the business of the evening, the Rev. J. Morrison (of South Ockendon) and the Rev. H. P. Bowen (of Brentwood) gave some account of what was doing and what needed doing by the Independents in South Essex. Lord Teynham, Mr. Edward Miall, Mr. Turberville, and the Rev. T. W. Davids also addressed the meeting, until the advance of the evening compelled Mr. Perry to leave, and his place was then taken by Mr. Butler, of Childerditch Hall, who particularly addressed himself to the past difficulties and present duties of the Orsett congregation. At intervals the proceedings were enlivened by some singing by the South Ockendon choir. The kindness of Mr. Wingfield Baker in lending the room, and of the members of the institute in lending all the necessary appliances for the tea-meeting, were suitably acknowledged. The president of the institute is the rector of the parish, from whom Mr. Davids mentioned that he received the most obliging assistance in prosecuting his researches for his work on Nonconformity in Essex; and the present effort of the Independents appears to be regarded with perfect goodwill by their neighbours who are members of the Establishment. Thanks were also voted to Mr. Perry, to whom the cause of Independency in Essex is so greatly indebted, for presiding on the occasion.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.
THE PERMISSIVE AND THE STREET-MUSIC BILLS.

DEAR SIR,—I should like, as a subscriber for many years to the *Nonconformist*, to be allowed the favour of expressing my dissent to your views on the Liquor Traffic and Street Music.

I know not how it is, but for years it has seemed to me, that as soon as you touch the former subject all your usual might and mastery become instantly paralysed; and, to me, at least, your arguments seem so self-evidently misplaced, that when I read your strictures on Mr. Somes's Bill, I involuntarily exclaimed—"A child may answer them!" I should have presumed upon your patience and indulgence at that time, had not my stress of work as an engraver, compelled application for some sixteen or eighteen hours a-day. I felt as much pained by your remarks on that Bill, as I felt joyous and triumphant, some nine months back, at your noble and memorable vindication of the sorrow of our Queen, in an article which for eloquence and logical power, deserved to be printed in letters of gold.

It is not, dear Sir, so much a mere difference of

opinion, that makes me feel unhappy at such remarks about the liquor traffic, as the immense power in this case which lays a bar across the path of a multitude of the most earnest, self-sacrificing, conscientious, and, I believe, most unmitigated, workers for the moral and physical reformation of the masses and the millions of this "drunken England."

You seem, dear Sir, to me, altogether to mistake the principle of action in this case. It is not so much the earnest invocation of the force of law, as the demand for the removal of a legalised, and to multitudes almost irresistible, temptation out of the way. It would be hard for a man to be building a hospital, and then to have, as he progressed, five out of every seven stones thrown down by legal authority as fast as he built them up. No government has a right to make crime, or that which is essentially and practically a cause of crime, a source of revenue.

I am astonished that you condemn projected laws respecting the liquor traffic as "over-legislation," when that traffic is the cause of three-fourths of the crime and pauperism of the kingdom; so that one person—the Rev. Mr. Clay, the late chaplain of the Preston House of Correction—said, that he had met with upwards of 15,000 persons who attributed their ruin to the inducements held out by ale and beer-houses; while at the same time you don't think it "over-legislation" to pass laws against street music, which is only an inconvenience to persons of weak nerves: thus setting yourself against the recreation of the poor, multitudes of whom never hear music of any other character. "Tis strange! 'tis passing strange! 'tis pitiful, 'tis wondrous pitiful!" I never heard of any person dying or committing murder through "street music"; yet to forbid that, is "over-legislation," which you applaud with clapping hands, exclaiming, "Blessings on Mr. Bass!" But when men ask for restrictions on a prolific source of murder, pauperism, brutality, shame, seduction, profanity, imprisonment, and lunacy, you call that "over-legislation."

I could not, dear Sir, but be struck with a remarkable coincidence in your own paper of this week; as though some kind spirit guided the hand and mind of your maker-up to interpose a gentle expostulation. In page 495, column 2, you give the names of the minority—"over-legislators"—who voted for Mr. Lawson's Permissive Bill; and then in the next paragraph, headed "Murders," are given two cases of murder, one by a potman, the other by a saw-grinder. The latter is said to have been done through the influence of drink, and the man afterwards cut his own throat; and the former having taken place in a tavern, the probability is, that it was drink that maddened the jealousy.

Of course, the present House of Commons—I am sick of its obstructiveness—is as ready to spit upon and kick out a Beer Bill as it is an Anti-Church-rate Bill; but, happily, its days are numbered. It may well laugh at and shout down useful measures, and pass "street music" bills: for I believe there never has been a House so like the "Laughter House" of the revolutionary year 1848, which burst into laughter at any reference to danger of revolution in England, although at the time we stood at the edge of a fearful precipice, and masses of military guarded the Bank of England.

Captain Jervis certainly overshot the mark when he said that in America he could get nothing but milk-and-water for a fortnight. I should recommend him another time to mix a little ground ginger with it, that would give it something of the customary coveted sting in the throat. Poor man! Could he not procure even tea, or coffee, or chocolate, or cocoa, or lemonade?

The treatment of Mr. Somes and Mr. Lawson by the House of Commons, taken in conjunction with the incident mentioned about the refreshment-room, I think, justifies the suspicion that the excitement against interfering compulsively with the liquor traffic, was partly excitement brought from the refreshment-room. The points of "laughter" and "much laughter" recorded in the debate, which were without sufficient justification, all show some unusual element in the physical and mental temperament.

I believe, Sir, that the Sunday-closing Bill will, must, and SHALL eventually pass. It is a measure for the times; and a measure of men who, like those of the Anti-Corn-law League, and the Liberation Society, will never cease their efforts but with death or victory. I, of course, as a total abstainer of some twenty-eight years, who have seen the evil of intoxicants both in America and England, wish the Bill success; but I don't despair of living to see the day when you will not think the Bill "over-legislation." I remember your judgment of over-legislation on the Factory Bill, and your recent acknowledgment respecting it. You have been my teacher in Nonconformity, but even teachers are open to accumulations of experience and observation as well as disciples.

I contend, Sir, that a Sunday Closing Bill is an expression of the wants of the day. I never met with such unanimity of sentiment among the working classes on any subject as on this. Several petitions in its favour went from this populous village. Ours had but a limited number of signatures—about 140; but I observed, as I glanced analytically down, that among the number were three blacksmiths, two gloveresses, two tailors, three gardeners, a woolstapler, a carter, six dressmakers, three papermakers, a newsagent, a postmaster, a carrier, a slater, two schoolmistresses, a shepherd, four grocers, fourteen labourers, three laundresses, three men-servants, a draper, eight sempstresses, a shopwoman, a baker, a railway porter, a coal-merchant, a stonemason, two shoemakers, a photographer, two maid-servants, a factory-girl, a sawyer, a carpenter, two ropemakers, a carrier, a boatman, a joiner, two farmers, a shopkeeper, a butcher, a parish clerk, and a Baptist minister. I think, therefore, it may be claimed as a boon to the working-classes.

Our petition was kindly presented by Mr. Henley, although he was against the Permissive Bill, and, I suppose, the Sunday Closing Bill. But when the Commons' Committee returned it to him as having no signatures on the first sheet, and was returned by him to me with an explanatory note and the Committee's note, I procured two more signatures—one that of a farmer and maltster, who employs, I believe, more labourers than any other farmer in the parish; and the other, that of a farmer and brewer, who is opening five public-houses in the village, but has them all closed on the Sunday, the people bringing jars and bottles on the Saturday night. He said his reflections and observations for years made him in favour of such closing. The men here steal by backways into the public-houses, and then at worship

time, when they are closed, reel home drunk to their houses. The publicans are enriched and the community is impoverished by rates.

I protest, Sir, also against your conclusions that those who can enjoy "street music," their sense of hearing is "large" and "coarse." I flatter myself, that I have, in this respect, as "delicate susceptibility" as the editor of the *Noncon*. But I sometimes enjoy "street music." I believe street music is the people's music, and often, when I can't enjoy it, I am amused at the sense of enjoyment possessed by those whose sense of hearing is like their diet, lodging, and labour—"coarse." But I should decidedly object to such "over-legislation" as that, which would deprive the poor of such enjoyment as I see them running from every quarter to receive. I think such conduct is unintentional brutality to our child population, who feel the thrill on the nerves of the odic waves thrown off from music too strong for "cultivated taste" and "delicate susceptibility." I have heard some "street music" vastly superior to the organs, or as the Puritans called them, "devil's box-o'-whistle-pipes" of some churches and chapels, whose noisy bellowing drowns the sweetest music of all, the God-made music of the human voice. I have known a child, now in heaven, who at the sound of a hand-organ burst into tears, from "delicate susceptibility" to musical impressions, and all whose deepest and most unspeakable emotions seemed roused by the sound, to re-rise into the past and reach out prophetically and mysteriously into the future. And I have recently, in Oxford, seen the people drawn together by hundreds to hear good "street music." It is the legislation of the rich against the poor.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
AN OXFORDSHIRE VILLAGE ELDER.
Hermitage, Eynsham, June 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In the present number of your able paper Street Music is condemned as a nuisance, and the Bill for its suppression commended. Whereas, the Permissive Bill is condemned, although aiming to remove a thousand times greater nuisance.

Look at the tyranny of the one, and the fairness of the other. You dislike street music; I on the contrary, like it. We live next door, you can by law deprive me of what gratifies me, even through your servant, without consulting me, thus interfering with the trade and the property of the musician, and of course his liberty and mine: but in the Bill for suppressing the greater nuisance—the public-house—I am consulted as a ratepayer, and so are you, and two-thirds of us must vote for the adoption of the Bill before it would have any force. You say, "Let them have the organ-grinder in the nursery." We say, let those who wish to have strong drinks put them up in their nurseries and studies, and not by my door to augment my taxes and tempt my children without my having any voice in the matter. You say "the drift of the debate was more damaging than the overwhelming majority." How differently things appear to us! To my mind all the sound reasoning was in favour of the Bill. Even Mr. John Bright is weak in the extreme. And as for Mr. Roebuck and Captain Jervis, they displayed as much ignorance or prejudice as was ever manifested on religious liberty by M.P.'s who had not studied the question; and the remarks in the *Nonconformist* against street music would be a hundred-fold more forcible against the liquor traffic. And again, look how the people are ignored in this affair. Half-a-million of people have recorded their names in favour of the Bill. And where is the people's voice on the suppression of the street music? We are sorry the *Nonconformist* appears so hostile to this extension of liberty to the people. The *Morning Star*, not usually friendly to our movement, says, in reference to the debate, "When there is a House of Commons more in sympathy with the people than the present—when there is a majority of genuine representatives of public opinion—that principle is sure to receive fair recognition and practical adoption." Alliance men will do their part to create such a House at the coming election.

Yours sincerely,
Ebley, June 18th, 1864. E. J. ACOB.

MR. GLADSTONE AND REFORM.—At the late Reform meeting at York thanks were voted to Mr. Bright, Mr. Baines, and other gentlemen, for the part they have taken in the Reform movement. Replies were last week received from Mr. Bright, Mr. Baines, and Mr. Forster. Mr. Bright says:—

I think the time is now very near when we shall see the Reform question taking its right position before the people, and I hope it may find a powerful friend in the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I heard his speech with great pleasure, and have no doubt it has given great satisfaction to all the friends of Reform throughout the kingdom.

Mr. Baines states:—

The speech of Mr. Gladstone on the occasion of the debate on the Borough Franchise Bill affords high encouragement to the hopes of earnest reformers, and I trust we shall see its fruits at no distant day. It is certainly my present intention to reintroduce the Borough Franchise Bill next session, unless I should be agreeably prevented by a measure from a higher quarter, and I doubt not you will give the best support of the reformers of your ancient city to any and every honest effort to extend the franchise.

A few days ago the non-electors of York at a public meeting agreed to present Mr. Gladstone an address of thanks for his declaration on the subject of Reform. The address, a most admirable one, was splendidly engrossed, bound in a quarto book, and presented by Mr. Westhead, M.P., and Mr. George Leeman to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday. The right hon. gentleman, in his reply, says he accepts the address as an evidence that the well-intentioned efforts of a public man will receive appreciation. He begs that his thanks may not only be accepted by those who agreed to the address, but by all whose sentiments with regard to the franchise agree with theirs.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, in reply to a question from the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of SOMERSET said that it was the intention of the Admiralty to convert a certain number of Armstrong 70lb. breech-loaders into muzzle-loaders on the shunt principle. They were intended for naval guns, and would have this advantage of construction, that they would fire either a rifled projectile or the ordinary cast-iron shot.

On the motion for the third reading of the Public Schools Bill, Lord STRATFORD gave his testimony that the system pursued at Eton was substantially good and sound, and while he thought inquiry wholesome, he should lament to see Parliament assuming the performance of a duty which could best be discharged by the masters. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of SHAFTESBURY thought that the great requirement in this case was an addition in the numbers and quality of the tutors. (Hear, hear.) They must have men who took in interest in their business, and who would encourage the willing and reprove the slothful. Much had been said of the system of Dr. Arnold and of other systems, but he believed the system was the man. (Hear, hear.) No rules, however good, would be effectual in schools without living agents to see that they were put in practice. (Hear, hear.)

The Scottish Episcopal Disabilities Removal Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of CARNARVON asked when the report of the Commissioners would be produced respecting the death of a needlewoman in a millinery establishment at the West-end, partly by overwork, and partly by the abominable and discreditable condition of the room in which she was employed. Earl GRANVILLE promised that the report should forthwith be presented. After a few words on the subject from the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, advocating good sanitary laws, their Lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock.

On Friday, the Lord Chamberlain brought up the reply of her Majesty to the address in reference to the West Riding Assizes. It was to the effect that the assizes had been appointed to be held at Leeds on the 6th of August, but that if there should be a balance of disadvantages by holding them there, her Majesty would direct her Privy Council to consider the subject.

The LORD CHANCELLOR announced that, owing to the impossibility of getting the County Courts Act Amendment Bill through the House this session, he should withdraw it, with a view of reintroducing it next session.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the negotiations in regard to Denmark. He condemned the conduct of the German Powers. It appeared now that the Treaty of 1852 had been set aside, and Earl RUSSELL had proposed a new frontier line for Denmark. To that proposal the noble Earl was bound to adhere. He (Lord Ellenborough) could not understand how France could stand by and see Denmark dismembered. He hoped the Government would not permit the junction of the Prussian and Austrian fleets in the Baltic; and he asked whether the British fleet had been so reinforced as to make it equal to the blockade of the German ports and the defence of the Danish islands.

Earl RUSSELL could not enter into any point connected with the negotiations, but with respect to the Treaty of 1852 he must remind the noble earl that it was not a treaty of guarantee, and its obligations were not more binding than those of the treaty of 1845 with respect to the union of Holland and Belgium and the possession of Lombardy by Austria. At the commencement of the present year France had declared most explicitly that she was determined not to go to war on behalf of the Treaty of 1852. Russia, although not so explicitly, had declared also that she would not take up arms to enforce it; but whether there was any justification for the course pursued by her Majesty's Government was another question, into which he would not now enter. It was, however, a source of regret to the Government that it had not been able to lay before Parliament an explanation of the course which it had pursued, and no one would rejoice more sincerely than he, should the time come that he could do so. He complained of the grievous misrepresentations of the policy of the Government, which had been copied from foreign papers—reports which were altogether unfounded. With respect to the question of the noble earl, he felt some difficulty in replying to it, whilst the Conference was going on. The fleet was ready to go anywhere. (Cheers.) He could only state, disclaiming any intention of uttering a threat of any kind, that her Majesty's fleet was fully prepared for any service which it might be called upon to render. (Cheers.)

The Earl of DERBY believed that, unless in the most exceptional circumstances, the intervention of Parliament, whilst negotiations were going on, would be injurious, and that it was not only sound policy but constitutional to leave to Government the exclusive responsibility for the course adopted by them. He felt this so strongly, that, although he was by no means indifferent to the state of affairs not only in Denmark but in Europe generally, and although he by no means approved of the course pursued by the Government, he had, in spite of the strongest temptations, never asked a question or raised a partial discussion, the effect of which was to put the country in a feverish anxiety. Whilst matters were in their present state he would not give any man the slightest pretext to say that he, by word or action, had in the slightest

degree impeded the course which Government had pursued. But whether the result of the Conference was favourable—as he hoped it would be—or not, it was the duty of Government not to lose an hour in giving explanations to Parliament; and he must also declare his opinion that Parliament ought not to separate until the negotiations had been ended. He would add that if they were protracted by repeated adjournments from week to week, the time would come when the circumstances of the case would be altered, and it would not only be the right but the duty of Parliament to call upon Government to give an explanation of the course which it had pursued and of the course which it intended to pursue. If the negotiations were unduly protracted, Parliament must take care not to allow its voice to be stifled.

After some remarks from the Marquis of Clanricarde,

Earl RUSSELL bore testimony to the very proper and constitutional course which had been observed by the Earl of Derby. A few days would decide whether peace would be re-established or the negotiations be broken off and the war recommenced.

The subject then dropped.

THE BURIAL SERVICE AND THE APOCRYPHA.

In reply to Lord Ebury, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY said he thought he might say that the majority of his right rev. brethren were averse to any change in the burial service. He had taken great pains to ascertain the views of the clergy on the subject, and the preponderating majority, amounting to at least three-fourths, perhaps four-fifths, were averse to any change in that service. Their feeling was that the remedy would be worse than the disease, and it would be better to submit to present evil than run the greater risks that might follow from any change. That being the case, he certainly did not feel himself at all prepared to propose any remedy for the grievance complained of.

Lord EBURY gave notice that he would call attention to the question that day fortnight.

Viscount GAGE moved the second reading of the Church Services Apocrypha Bill, the object of which was to allow clergymen to substitute other portions of the Scriptures for the lessons taken out of the Apocrypha.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY thought the bill extremely objectionable—unwelcome to the laity and unacceptable to the Church. He therefore moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

A brief discussion followed, in the course of which Lord EBURY said that the bill only proposed that violence should not be done to the consciences of those clergymen who were compelled to read lessons from the Apocrypha fixed for particular days. There were portions of the Apocrypha—such as the story of "Susannah and the Elders," and "Bel and the Dragon"—which were totally unfit, he would not say to be read in church, but to form any part of Christian worship. A clergyman had informed him that he would as soon read the story of "Jack and the Beanstalk" as that of "Bel and the Dragon." Many clergymen did substitute other lessons, but unless the law was altered, clergymen might be compelled to read that trash.

The Bishop of LONDON said the Government had issued a commission of inquiry into a very important ecclesiastical matter—viz, the subscriptions of the clergy at their ordination and their institution to benefices; and he thought he should not be guilty of any breach of confidence in saying that that commission had been sitting since April last for many hours in a week. And, as the right rev. prelates who were members of that commission, and who, he supposed, would also be members of the other commission, had important duties to perform, it was perhaps better to take one thing at a time. When the question of clerical subscription had been dealt with in the proper and constitutional way, they might be able to consider any further improvement which noble lords had to suggest.

The Bishop of OXFORD joined his own protest to what had fallen from his right rev. brother as to the exceeding inappropriateness of the general and strong censure pronounced by his noble friend on the Apocryphal Books. He admitted that there were blemishes to be found in them, and parts that were not the best adapted for reading in our churches; but if, instead of listening to clerical correspondents, who were occasionally not very clerical in their language, the noble lord would read the wise sayings of "Jesus the Son of Sirach," the noble lord, on his own confession, he was sure, would be not a sadder, but a wiser man. (Laughter.)

Lord LYTTLTON said that when the noble lord spoke of things in the Apocrypha which it was painful to read in the presence of ladies, it should be remembered that a similar objection might be made to some parts of the canonical books of the Old Testament.

Lord GAGE would not put their lordships to the trouble of dividing, but hoped the subject would be dealt with by a Royal Commission. He withdrew his bill.

PENAL SERVITUDE BILL.

On the report of the Penal Servitude Act Amendment Bill, the Earl of ARLIE complained that it would prevent ticket-of-leave men from emigrating. Earl GRANVILLE admitted that there was that inconsistency between the bill and the commissioners' report, that the commissioners had stated the colony of Western Australia to be capable of receiving 1,000 convicts a-year, whereas the Government were permitted to send only 500 or 600 persons. Earl GREY said it was impossible to state too strongly the importance of convicts leaving this country.

He could not consider that the decision of the Government must necessarily be binding upon all future Governments. He trusted that not many years would elapse before Parliament would overrule this unwise and hasty view.

On clause four, the Earl of LICHFIELD moved an amendment to the effect that that portion of the clause which made it necessary that a person who had been sentenced to penal servitude, and had been liberated on a ticket-of-leave, should report himself once a-month to the police, should be dispensed with, unless he should be required so to do by the conditions of his license. The Earl of CARNARVON opposed the amendment, which he said would have the effect of neutralising the decision of the House on the last occasion the bill was discussed.

After some discussion, the amendment was carried by 44 to 36 votes, and the clause as amended was adopted.

Their Lordships adjourned, at ten minutes to eight, till Tuesday.

On Monday, the Lords did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday Mr. C. FORSTER moved the second reading of the Forfeiture of Lands and Goods Bill, the object of which is to protect the property of persons convicted of crime from being forfeited to the Crown. He contended that the present law of forfeiture was a remnant of a barbarous criminal code which had been practically abolished. Mr. HUNT opposed the bill, on the ground that it was a crude piece of legislation which did not provide any substitute for the law which it proposed to repeal. He moved its rejection. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL agreed to the second reading, although he did not commit himself to its details, and suggested that it should not be pressed this session. After some discussion, the second reading was passed. Mr. BUTT moved the second reading of the Costs Security Bill, the object of which is to remove the impediments to recovering debts in Ireland by persons residing in England. Mr. WHITESIDE and Mr. VANCE opposed, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL and Sir C. O'LOUGHLIN supported, the principle of the bill. On a division the second reading was carried by ninety-nine to sixty-four.

The County Voters Registration Bill was read a second time. Mr. DODSON, the promoter of the measure, undertaking to consider a proposal of Mr. S. ESTCOURT to refer it to a select committee, with a view to its postponement to next session.

The Appeal in Criminal Cases Act Amendment Bill was read a second time on the motion of Sir F. KELLY, on the understanding that the discussion should be taken in committee on the 6th of July.

Mr. DUNLOP moved the committee on the Servants Hiring (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to allow of the dismissal of servants at a month's notice, if no agreement to the contrary, instead of the hiring being, as now, for six months certain. After some discussion the House went into committee, and the bill passed through that stage.

The adjourned debate on the Election Petitions Bill, the object of which is to prevent the withdrawal of a petition against an election without good cause, under a penalty, was resumed. The stage of the bill was a motion to go into committee, to which an amendment was moved that the bill be referred to a select committee. Mr. COLLINS and Mr. HUNT having spoken, Sir F. GOLDSMID was addressing the House, when the debate was brought to a close at a quarter to six o'clock.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. DOULTON asked the First Commissioner of Works whether he proposed to take any vote in the present session for the construction of the Palace of Science of which the drawings were exhibited in the Peers' Gallery; and, if so, what was to be the amount of the vote. Mr. COWPER: I do not propose to do so.

In reply to Mr. Horsfall, Mr. M. GIBSON said there was no intention either of blasting Daunt's Rock, or placing a lighthouse there. But sanction had been given for placing a large bell buoy for warning vessels in foggy weather, and sanction had also been given for improving the light on Roche's Point. No further steps had been taken.

In reply to Mr. B. Osborne, Lord PALMERSTON said he believed the conference was postponed till Saturday. In reply to Lord R. Cecil, his lordship said that, not being a member of the conference, he could not say whether the postponement had taken place with the consent of all the Powers, or a majority, or simply of the Plenipotentiaries of England.

THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. FERRAND moved for a select committee to inquire into the construction, expense, and working of the Board of Charity Commissioners. He contended that the board was a snug nest of Whigs. In the discharge of their business they had shown utter incompetence, and the expense of the board, according to the returns, was not less than 18,250*l*. He reviewed the legislation on the subject, and charged the Whigs with having humbugged the House. He made severe attacks on the Charity Commissioners, and especially on Mr. John Simons, of whom he spoke in the most disparaging terms. He declared that for this latter appointment the Premier was responsible, and he denounced it as a corrupt and scandalous transaction. He charged members of the commission with having acted dishonestly and improperly, went at great length into their expenditure, and concluded by calling on the House no longer to support such corruptions. Mr. MORRISON and Mr. F. FOWELL condemned the tone

of Mr. Ferrand's address. Mr. BRUCE also condemned the manner in which the resolution had been brought forward. A committee of inquiry would be granted early next session, because the Government thought there were matters which required to be looked into in reference to the Charity Commission. As to Mr. Simons, he had always discharged his duties satisfactorily, and it was most cruel to rake up that gentleman's past history. He defended the commissioners generally, and said but for the manner in which the motion had been brought forward the Government would have acceded to it. Mr. M. SMITH declared that the charges made by Mr. Ferrand against the commissioners were utterly unfounded. He believed they had been appointed solely on account of their ability and integrity. Mr. B. OSBORNE should support the motion as the best means of clearing the character of gentlemen who had been most improperly and unjustly assailed by Mr. Ferrand. Mr. ADDERLEY and Mr. LOWE defended the Commissioners. Mr. J. B. SMITH said Mr. Ferrand was in 1844 censured by a vote of the House for having made charges which he could not substantiate, and he (Mr. Smith) believed those he had now made against the commissioners to be quite unfounded. After a few words from Mr. MALINS and Lord GALWAY, Mr. Ferrand's motion was negatived by 116 votes to 40.

The House then went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates, beginning with the vote for colonial, consular, and other foreign services. A number of votes were discussed and agreed to in succession. A debate having taken place on the vote for consuls abroad, a motion was made to report progress, on which a division was called, and the motion was rejected by 111 to 40. The vote was agreed to, and the House resumed. The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

EXTENSION OF THE FACTORY ACTS.

On Friday the House had a morning sitting. On the motion for going into committee on the Factory Acts Extension Bill, Mr. BAGWELL called attention to the condition of the needlewomen of the metropolis. He thought that Parliament should do something by legislation to improve the ventilation of workrooms, and moved that it be an instruction to the committee to take the subject into consideration. Sir G. GREY said a commission was now inquiring into the subject, and until they reported it was impossible for the Government to say what course they would adopt. Mr. BAGWELL withdrew his motion, and the House went into committee on the bill. On the schedules Mr. ROEBUCK complained of the proposed omission of the hookers and packers from the bill. Past legislation of a similar kind had been found most beneficial, and he hoped the Government would include this trade. Sir G. GREY said hookers and packers had been included in the bill on the strength of an inquiry in one town only. Since then the Government had received representations from other towns, and it was thought better to omit the trade at present from the bill, with a view to further inquiry. A discussion followed, in which a strong opinion was expressed that the hookers and packers should not be exempted from the bill. Eventually the Chairman was ordered to report progress, in order that the Government might determine what course they would pursue in regard to the bill.

THE CONFERENCE.

At the evening sitting, Mr. D. GRIFFITH asked whether a declaration had just been made by the Foreign Secretary, that if the Conference should not come to a conclusion in a few days, active proceedings would be undertaken by the Government, and whether such a decision had been come to by the Government. Lord PALMERSTON said he apprehended that no such declaration had been made, because no decision on that matter had yet been come to by the Government.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Sir J. HAY moved—

That her Majesty's Government, in landing forces on the Gold Coast for the purpose of waging war against the King of Ashantee, without making sufficient provision for the preservation of the health of the troops to be employed there, have incurred a grave responsibility, and that the House laments the great want of foresight which has caused so large a loss of life.

He described the locality and climate of Cape Coast Castle, and narrated the events which had led to troops being sent there. When those troops arrived, however, there had been no preparations for them, and of the original force of 1,735 men 397 had died. Again, the Tamer had taken out 643 men and 27 officers. They were landed on the beach without any preparations, and next day 120 of them were down with sickness. The House was now told that the troops were to be removed, but the preparations for it were sadly insufficient. He asked who was to blame for this? It was not the Colonial Office or the Governor of the colony, but the Government.

Who were to blame? The men who had betrayed Denmark and truckled to Germany. ("Oh," and cheers.) Who were to blame? The men who had convulsed China and devastated Japan—(cheers); the same men who, ten years ago, sent a British army to perish of cold for want of supplies in a Crimean winter, and had now sent British troops to perish of fever, of thirst, of hunger, of want of shelter, on the burning plains and fetid swamps of Central Africa. (Cheers.) These men clung to that front bench with wonderful tenacity, and they sent our men to die with wonderful courage. (Cheers.) He entreated the House to lay the blame where it was deserved. The blood of their brothers cried to them from the earth, and he prayed the House to fix the blame where it was due. As far as it was in

his power to do it, he would lay the blame at the door of her Majesty's Ministers. (Loud cheers.)

The Marquis of HARTINGTON wished most distinctly to state that the only troops which had been landed at Cape Coast Castle to operate against the King of Ashantee were the seven companies taken by the Tamar in April of this year. It was true that previous to then the troops at Cape Coast Castle had been increased, but this had been owing mainly to some of the regiments there having mutinied. He recounted all the steps that had been taken to provide for the troops, and contended that everything that could be done to secure their comfort and health had been done. There had been abundance of medical stores provided, and at present there were no less than twelve medical officers with the 1,400 troops. There had been no complaints to the War Office of any deficiency, and he thought if such deficiency had existed it would have been complained of. There had been deaths, but not to the extent to which Europeans usually suffered on that coast. The Government were in no respect to blame, and he hoped the House would reject the motion.

Mr. H. SKYMOUR condemned the expedition, and the manner in which the arrangements had been made for it, and stated that the sickness was quite as great as had been alleged by Sir J. Hay. Mr. B. COCHRANE should support the motion, which was opposed by Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL. Mr. LIDDELL said this ought not to be made a party question. He should vote for the motion because he believed that the lives of our soldiers had been unduly sacrificed. Mr. CHICHESTER FORTESCUE defended the part the Colonial Office had taken in the matter, and said the sickness which had prevailed had been owing to the rainy season having set in earlier than usual. He believed that the Duke of Newcastle had acted rightly in waging war upon the King of Ashantee for violating a territory which we were bound to protect. Sir J. PAKINGTON condemned the whole affair. Lord C. PAGET defended the Admiralty from the attacks which had been made upon them. General PHEL demanded that the House should be told who was responsible for the unnecessary sacrifice of life which had taken place. The debate was continued by Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Corry, Mr. Denman, and Sir J. Elphinstone.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that it had been repeatedly stated in the debate that this was not a party question; but what name, he asked, ought to be given to a motion which in its spirit was a censure upon the Government? The word "censure" had, indeed, been withdrawn from the resolution, but the censure itself had not been withdrawn from its spirit and substance. (Hear, hear.)

I contend humbly that the statements which have been made by my noble and right hon. friends in the course of this debate show that, at all events, the assertion contained in the resolution—namely, that the Government have not adequately provided for the comfort and health of the troops landed for the purpose of carrying on war against the King of Ashantee—has been completely and conclusively disproved. ("Oh! oh!" followed by cheers.) Why, sir, it has been over and over again proved by documents that every precaution was taken to provide the troops with shelter when they arrived—"No"—that they did obtain that shelter, notwithstanding the accidents which deprived them of the use of those buildings on which they might have reckoned; and that in the course of a few days after they landed they were all placed where they could find protection against the inclemency of the weather. It has been shown from authentic documents that the supplies of food of all kinds were ample, whether of meats, of biscuits, or of flour. It has been shown that the medical arrangements were as good as it was possible to make them. ("Oh! oh!" and "Hear, hear.") It has been shown that every effort was made to procure for the troops a supply of distilled water. (Laughter from the Opposition, followed by Ministerial cheers.) The resolution calls upon the House to say it laments the want of foresight on the part of the Government. Sir, we are ready to join in affirming that we lament the loss of life which has unfortunately occurred in these operations, and if that had been the resolution moved—if the hon. and gallant officer had moved a resolution stating that this House lamented the loss of life which was occasioned—not by a war against the King of Ashantee, because no war actually took place—and had followed that up by the expression of a hope that in future matters might be so arranged with the King of Ashantee as to prevent the recurrence of such circumstances—(laughter from the Opposition)—we might have accepted it. However, that would not have suited the taste of hon. gentlemen opposite. But I say we cannot agree, and I trust the House will not agree, to this resolution, founded as it is on untruth—(cries of "Oh! oh!")—and on assertions which have been refuted.

Any impartial man who read the official papers, or listened to that debate, would see that there was nothing the Government could have done that they did not do. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" from the Opposition benches.) Oh, he did not expect them to agree with him. (Loud cheering and laughter.) He was not addressing himself to those who came to that debate with foregone conclusions—(renewed cheering and laughter)—prepared to vote censure whether it be deserved or not. He appealed to the body of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. DISRAELI disputed the assertions of Lord Palmerston that the policy which the Government had to carry out was that of their predecessors, and that the resolution was founded in untruth. The protectorate of the Fanti and other tribes commenced in 1826, and as to the other assertion, he contended that no answer had been given to the allegations in the resolution.

I say when a person, and a person of the great eminence and position of the noble lord, after a debate of much interest on a subject unquestionably of very great national importance, rises in his place and scolds and

flounces—(laughter)—about the evening having been taken up with bold and unfounded assertions which are easy to make and when refuted to repent, and in answering those to whom he is replying himself comes forward with a statement so entirely unfounded upon a subject happening within his own official experience, not only as a member of this House but as a Minister of the Crown—(cheers).—I must say I think the noble lord under the circumstances should look a little at home—(cheers and laughter)—before addressing the House with the confidence he has evinced this evening. The noble lord, with that command of Parliamentary language which distinguishes him, says that the resolution which has been tendered for the considerations of the House is false—(laughter)—that it is founded in untruth. Well that is very strong language. (Cheers.) The noble lord may not clearly remember the language of this resolution which he says is founded in untruth. It declares that no sufficient provision was made for preserving the health of the troops employed in this particular service. Now, is it the opinion of the House that sufficient provision was made? (Cheers and laughter.) No one can for a moment pretend that it is open to a doubt. Why, have we not been told that if we had only asked for a committee of inquiry into the subject—(laughter)—and had not introduced a censure on the Government, the facts themselves are so generally known, the statement is so accurate and undeniable, that it would have been impossible for any one to resist it? (Cheers, and cries of "No.")

The House divided. The numbers were:—
For Sir J. Hay's resolution ... 226
Against it ... 233
Majority for the Government —7

As soon as the paper was handed to Mr. BRAND by the clerk at the table, a cheer burst from the Ministerial benches, which arrested for a few moments the declaration of the result of the division. As soon as the numbers were announced, a simultaneous and deafening shout arose from both sides of the House. In this contest of cheers and counter cheers the Opposition had a manifest superiority. When the cheering had subsided on the right of the Speaker's chair, it was again and again taken up by the Opposition. About three minutes elapsed in this manner before order was restored.

The House then went into Committee of Supply *pro forma*.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

THE CONFERENCE.

On Monday, Mr. DISRAELI asked whether the Prussian Minister at the last sitting of the Conference had stated that if the German ports were blockaded the German Powers would resort to privateering; secondly, he wished to know whether, if the Conference broke up its proceedings, hostilities would recommence on the 26th; thirdly, he wished to know whether, if the Conference concluded its business on Wednesday, the protocols would be immediately placed on the table of the House? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, suggested that the questions should be put on the paper to be answered the next day. Mr. DISRAELI did not think that necessary. He was justified in putting the questions without formal notice. Mr. B. OSBORNE asked what significance was to be attached to the words uttered by Earl Russell in the House of Lords, to the effect that the fleet was fully prepared for any service it might be called upon to render? Was it one of those idle threats which had already been too frequently used, or did it indicate a *bond fide* intention to commit the suicidal act of plunging this country into a war with Germany? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER persisted that he would not answer the questions, and that they ought to be put upon the paper. Mr. S. FITZGERALD trusted the House would insist on having a definite answer to the questions. Every member of the Cabinet must be aware of what had passed at the Conference. Mr. D. GRIFFITHS contended that the Government were divided on the subject. He trusted if the Conference did not come to a satisfactory arrangement the Government would put forth the naval strength of the country. Lord JOHN MANNERS was insisting that some member of the Government should answer the questions, when Lord Palmerston entered the House, and was received with cheers. Lord J. MANNERS then repeated the questions which had been put by Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. OSBORNE repeated his question. Lord PALMERSTON said Earl Russell was asked whether the fleet was in a condition to go to the Baltic or anywhere, and he said it was. He (Lord Palmerston) now repeated that the fleet was capable of performing any service required of it. He did not indicate a particular service, but any service. With regard to the questions put by Mr. Disraeli, he would rather not say what passed at the Conference. The armistice expired on Sunday, and if the belligerent parties came to no arrangement before then as to the boundary or the further suspension of hostilities, the hostilities would recommence. When the negotiations were concluded no delay that could be avoided should take place in bringing the papers before Parliament. Mr. BRIGHT did not believe that the Opposition had any more desire for peace than the Government, but the country had a great interest in knowing what the noble lord would tell them. He quite understood that it was not the duty of a Minister to divulge facts which he was pledged to keep secret, but he thought it would be better if the noble lord would tell them all he could. He (Mr. Bright) should be glad if the noble lord would tell them that peace was likely to come out of the negotiations. Lord PALMERSTON knew the interest felt by the country, and he regretted that his tongue was tied. He would only say that the Government was labouring incessantly to bring the belligerents to an agreement.

GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of the Government Annuities Bill, Mr. S. ESTCOURT congratulated the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the improvements which had been made in the bill in the select committee to which it had been referred. The measure had been entirely remodelled, and was now a most excellent one. After some observations from Mr. Kinnaird, Sir M. Farquhar, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Vance, Mr. Gregson, Mr. A. Smith, and Mr. Cave, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed his satisfaction that the measure had now the consent of the House. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

REGULATION OF GAOLS.

Sir G. GREY moved the second reading of the Gaols Bill. The measure was in great part founded on the recommendations of a committee of the House of Lords. Some of these recommendations—such as uniformity of diet, punishment, and the definition of hard labour—it had not been found practicable to carry out. The measure gave no power to the Secretary of State to do what he could not do at present, but it made regulations in regard to the exercise of his power. He believed the bill would be found advantageous in promoting the better regulation of our gaols. Mr. ADDERLEY moved:—

That this House is of opinion that no legislation to amend the present law relating to gaols can be satisfactory which does not include some definition of hard labour and schedule of rules for gaols, and which does not provide for all gaols being gradually adapted to the separate system, and for a uniform and classified treatment of all prisoners.

He contended that any measure in which these requirements were not carried out would be of no service. After a few words from Mr. ROSE, Mr. NEWDEGATE objected to the arbitrary powers given by the bill to the Secretary of State. Under its provisions that functionary might, even against the wish of the visiting justices of any gaol, appoint a Roman Catholic chaplain to it. Why should Protestant ratepayers be called upon to support Roman Catholic chaplains? He objected altogether to the bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months. Mr. BARROW seconded the amendment, which was strongly opposed by Sir J. PAKINGTON. After some further discussion, in which Mr. Whalley, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Walter, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Hibbert, and Mr. S. Estcourt took part, Sir G. GREY said he should be quite willing to withdraw the fourth clause of the bill. The House then divided, when the second reading of the bill was carried by 116 votes to 49.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for the third reading of the Collection of Taxes Bill, Sir J. TROLLOPE offered various objections to the bill, which, he thought, was utterly uncalled for, and which, he observed, though permissive, was only a prelude to a compulsory measure, and he moved to defer the third reading for three months. This amendment was seconded by Mr. PAOKE. Mr. COX and Mr. S. BOOTH opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. AYRTON. Mr. HORSFALL, though he had voted for the second reading of this bill, said he should vote against the third reading, on the ground of its excepting the metropolis from its operation. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to objections, and explained the reasons for excepting the metropolis from the operation of the bill, which did not apply to other large towns, reiterating the arguments he had urged in support of the measure in its earlier stages. Sir S. NORTHGOTE objected to the bill that, though called permissive, the decision was to be made by the Land-tax Commissioners, who were not elected by taxpayers, whose opinions were not, therefore, tested upon the question. He thought that the House, representing the taxpayers, should not throw the decision upon the commissioners.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the third reading ... 128
Against it ... 132
Majority ... —4

The bill was therefore rejected.

The announcement of the numbers was received by the Opposition with loud cheers.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN IRELAND ON SUNDAY.

Sir C. O'LOUGHLIN moved the second reading of the Railway Travelling (Ireland) Bill. The object of the bill was, he said, to deprive railway companies in Ireland of the power of shutting up railways on Sundays by providing that the railway companies should be compelled to run one train each way on Sundays at certain hours. He pointed out the great inconveniences arising from the suspension of the trains from Saturday to Monday, and contended that the bill was a wise, reasonable, and proper measure, replying to anticipated objections. Mr. BLAKE opposed the bill, and moved to defer the second reading for three months. Lord NAAS likewise opposed the bill, arguing that it was unfair to impose this obligation upon small railways. Some of these lines—Irish railways—had been for some time worked at a considerable loss, and it would be an ill-advised proceeding on the part of the Legislature to make the loss greater than it otherwise would be by passing the present bill. (Hear, hear.) It was true that a population of 600,000 might be deprived of the means of travelling on Sundays, but probably not one in 100,000 wished to travel on that day. (Hear, hear.) Major GAVIN and Mr. O'REILLY supported the bill, which was opposed by Mr. HASSARD and Mr. LEFROY. Sir R. PEEL suggested that the bill had better be withdrawn for the present session. After some further discussion, upon

a division the amendment was carried by forty to twenty-one, so this bill is lost.

Other bills were forwarded a stage, and after some further business the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to two o'clock.

SINKING OF THE ALABAMA BY THE FEDERAL SLOOP KEARSAGE.

On Sunday morning, at 10.30, the Confederate cruiser Alabama left Cherbourg, with the apparent object of attacking the Federal steamer Kearsage, which was blockading the port. At 11.10 the Alabama commenced the action by firing with her star-board battery at a distance of about one mile. The Kearsage also opened fire immediately with her star-board guns, and a sharp engagement, with rapid firing from both ships, was kept up, both shot and shell being discharged. In the manoeuvres both vessels made several complete circles at the distance of from a quarter to half a mile. At twelve o'clock the firing from the Alabama was observed to slacken, and she appeared to be making headsail, and shaping her course for land, which was distant about nine miles. At 12.30 the Confederate vessel was in a disabled and sinking state. The Deerhound, English steam-yacht, belonging to Mr. Lancaster, of Wigan, immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsage was requested to assist in saving the crew of the Alabama. When the Deerhound was still at a distance of 200 yards, the Alabama sank, and the Deerhound then lowered her boats, and with the assistance of those from the sinking vessel succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers. The Kearsage was apparently much disabled. The Alabama's loss in killed and wounded is as follows:—Drowned, one officer and one man; killed, six men; wounded, one officer and sixteen men. Captain Semmes is slightly wounded in the hand. The Kearsage's boats were lowered, and with the assistance of the French pilot succeeded in picking up the remainder of the crew.

Soon after midnight on Sunday, the Deerhound had arrived off Cowes, with Captain Semmes and the crew of the Alabama.

Before steaming out of Cherbourg to encounter the Kearsage, Captain Semmes confided to a gentleman connected with the firm of Messrs. Saunders and Otley his journals and other documents connected with the cruises of the Alabama.

The French plated ship-of-war Couronne followed the Alabama out of the harbour, and stopped when the vessels were a league off the coast, her object being to see that there was no violation of the law of nations by any fight taking place within the legal distance from land. The combat took place about nine miles from Cherbourg.

The following is the detailed account supplied by the Southampton correspondent of the *Times* of the progress of the fight:—

The distance between the two contending vessels when the Alabama opened fire was estimated on board the Deerhound at about a mile, while the Alabama's officer tells me that she was a mile and a half away from the Kearsage when she fired the first shot. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Alabama commenced the firing, and, as it is known that her guns were pointed for a range of 2,000 yards, and that the second shot she fired, in about half a minute after the first, went right into the Kearsage, that may be taken as the real distance between the two ships. The firing became general from both vessels at the distance of a little under a mile, and was well sustained on both sides, Mr. Lancaster's impression being that at no time during the action were they less than a quarter of a mile from each other. Seven complete circles were made in the period over which the fight lasted. It was estimated on board the Deerhound that the Alabama fired in all about 150 rounds, some single guns, and some in broadsides of three or four, and the Kearsage about 100, the majority of which were eleven-inch shells. The Alabama's were principally Blakeley's pivot guns. In the early part of the action the relative firing was about three from the Alabama to one from the Kearsage, but as it progressed the latter gained the advantage, having apparently a much greater power of steam. She appeared to have an advantage over the Alabama of about three knots an hour, and steam was seen rushing out of her blowpipe all through the action, while the Alabama seemed to have very little steam on.

At length the Alabama's rudder was disabled by one of her opponent's heavy shells, and they hoisted sails, but it was soon reported to Captain Semmes by one of his officers that his ship was sinking. With great bravery, the guns were kept ported till the muzzles were actually under water, and the last shot from the doomed ship was fired as she was settling down. When her stern was completely under water, Captain Semmes gave orders for the men to save themselves as best as they could, and every one jumped into the sea and swam to the boats which had put off to their rescue. Those of them who were wounded were ordered by Captain Semmes to be placed in the Alabama's boats, and taken on board the Kearsage, which was as far as possible obeyed.

Captain Semmes, and those above mentioned, were saved in the Deerhound's boats, and when it was ascertained that the water was clear of every one that had life left, and that no more help could be rendered, the yacht steamed away for Cowes, and thence to this port.

The Southampton correspondent of the *Daily News* writes respecting the saving of Captain Semmes:—

When the battle was at an end the Deerhound steamed over to the Kearsage, and Mr. Lancaster was asked by the officers of the Federal ship to try and pick up the scores of the Alabama's crew and officers who were floating and swimming about. He lowered his yacht boats, and one of them, commanded by a man named Adams, was steering his boat into a group of a dozen struggling persons, when he passed a drowning

man at some short distance with an officer's cap on. One of the men in the boat cried out "That's Semmes," and the drowning man called out, "I am the captain—save me; I cannot keep up any longer." Adams went and dragged him into the boat. Semmes then said, "For God's sake don't put me on board the Kearsage, but put me on board your yacht." Adams promised to do so, and laid Semmes down in the bottom, and covered him with a sail, to conceal him from the Kearsage's boats, which were evidently anxiously searching for him. When Adams had saved a boat load he took them on board the yacht, and Semmes was at once placed below. As soon as all that were seen in the water were picked up, Mr. Lancaster was anxious to get away, and began to steam out to sea. He expected that he should have been brought to by a shot from the Kearsage, but she was too disabled, it appears, to go after the Deerhound, to overhaul her, and thus Semmes escaped being made prisoner.

With regard to the Kearsage's "iron-plating" it is stated in another account:—

It was frequently observed that shot and shell struck against the Kearsage's side, and harmlessly rebounded, bursting outside, and doing no damage to the Federal crew. The chains extended half-way between her fore and main masts to about half-way between her main and mizen, thus completely protecting her whole midship's section. Another advantage accruing from this was that it sank her very low in the water, so low, in fact, that the heads of the men who were in the boats were on the level of the Kearsage's deck.

The wounded men on board the Deerhound were carefully attended to until her arrival in Southampton, when they were taken to the Sailors' Home, in the Canute-road. Several of the men were more or less scarred, but they were all out about the town on Monday, and the only noticeable case is that of a man who was wounded in the groin, and that but slightly.

A telegram, dated Southampton, Monday evening, says:—"The excitement prevailing here to-day has in no way diminished. This afternoon, Captain Semmes, on proceeding up the town, was completely besieged by crowds of people, who collected around the carriage, and vociferously cheered him along the streets. A great banquet to Captain Semmes and his officers, in honour of their bravery, is already spoken of by some of the leading citizens, which has been declined."

Last Thursday's *Times* contained a letter of two columns and a half from Captain Semmes, giving his reasons why the Confederate cruisers burnt their prizes, and his suggestions for a remedy. He says it was his intention to have sent all the prizes for adjudication into the ports most convenient for the parties concerned, but this intention was frustrated by the British Orders in Council. Captain Semmes asks: "Was it expected that I would abandon the right of capture altogether, or that I would be guilty of the child's play of capturing the enemy's ships with one hand and releasing them with the other?" Further, he inquires what inconvenience to Great Britain, for example, could possibly have grown out of the fact of a captured vessel lying quietly in the port of Liverpool, in charge of a shipkeeper or prize-agent, until she could be adjudicated upon; and if she be condemned, why should she not have been sold as quietly at public auction as if she had been seized and sold under execution for debt? Captain Semmes takes credit to himself and officers for every ship set on fire, inasmuch as they sacrificed their own chances of prize-money for the good of the Confederate States.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—The *John Bull* says that a requisition is being got up to Mr. Gathorne Hardy to become the Conservative candidate for the seat likely to be vacant by the probable retirement of Mr. Gladstone, and that the names of Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. S. Fitzgerald head it. A committee has been formed for the purpose. Should Mr. Gladstone elect to retire from Oxford, it is most probable that Sir Roundell Palmer will be brought forward by the Liberal party.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—It is stated by the *Liverpool Mercury* that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to become a candidate for the representation of the southern division of the county of Lancashire at the next election. It is stated, however, that none of the right hon. gentleman's firmest Oxford supporters have received any official intimation of the change. The *Liverpool Albion* says that Mr. Gladstone intends to stand another contest for the University.

FINCHLEY.—Mr. Alderman Lusk is vigorously working for the seat likely to become vacant by the retirement of Sir Morton Peto, and has sent his address privately to every elector. It is said that Thomas Chambers, Esq., the Common Serjeant, has been invited to stand in conjunction with him.

NORTH DURHAM.—The vacancy caused in the representation of North Durham by the death of Lord Adolphus Vane-Tempest is not likely to be contested. Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., comes forward in the Liberal interest, and Mr. Pemberton was to be the Conservative candidate, but he had declined to stand on the plea of ill-health.

SOUTHAMPTON.—There are now four candidates for the representation of Southampton at the next general election—viz., the two sitting members for the town, Mr. Alderman Rose and Mr. W. D. Seymour; Mr. Moffatt, the present M.P. for Honiton; and Mr. Russell Gurney, Q.C. A requisition is in course of signature in the town to induce Captain Mangles to become a candidate.

HULL.—Mr. Joseph Hoare, of London, will, it is said, offer himself for this borough. At the last

general election in 1859 Mr. Hoare was returned, but unseated on petition.

KIDDERMINSTER.—Mr. A. G. Martin, a Chancery barrister, is to be started by the Conservatives for this borough, with a view to oust Colonel Luke White, the sitting member.

ROCHDALE.—The Rochdale Reform Association, through their committee, have sent Mr. Cobden an intimation of the fact that a Conservative candidate will be opposed to him at the next election, but added that "on a most careful revision of the state of the register, they had come to the conclusion that the Conservatives had no chance of success," and pledged themselves to every effort to secure Mr. Cobden's return. In reply to this communication, Mr. Cobden expresses his satisfaction with the frankness of the views of Mr. Brett, Q.C., the Conservative candidate, and regards his opinions as presenting a clear and intelligible issue. Mr. Cobden adds that he accepts cheerfully his share in the approaching struggle, and can leave the issue with confidence in the hands of his constituents.

REPRESENTATION OF DEVONSHIRE.—It is reported that the Tories intend to bring out Sir Stafford Northcote as a candidate for North Devon. He and the Hon. Mr. Trefusis are to stand in the joint interest of the party, and to receive equal support. As Sir Stafford is set down for Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer, the party are very desirous that he should represent his native county. They could provide him a seat in South Devon, where Sir L. Palk is not popular; but in the south the chiefs were not agreed. Lord Churston is understood to have pressed his son-in-law, Sir F. Lopes; and the Earl of Devon is considered to have pressed the claims of his house to have one moiety of South Devon representation. The difficulty was solved by accepting a third man, in the person of Mr. Kekewich, who has much personal popularity, but no great personal following, and could be put aside at any moment that the chiefs fell into a state of concordance. The Liberals will get a second candidate for North Devon, and some of them look fondly towards Colonel Acland, of Sprydoncote.—*Western Times*.

OTHER BOROUGH.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart., will become a candidate for the borough of Cirencester at the next general election; Mr. Stuart Lane, a London shipowner, has been announced as a candidate for Plymouth; Mr. Walker will resign his seat for the borough of Beverley at the next election, and Mr. Christopher Sykes, a son of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, will become a candidate. Lord Royston, a son of the Earl of Hardwicke, is likely to become a candidate for the city of Norwich. Mr. Richard Forbes, of Read Hall (Liberal), and Mr. J. P. C. Starkie, of Ashton Hall (Conservative), will be candidates for the borough of Clitheroe. Mr. Westropp, who unsuccessfully contested the borough of Bridgewater at the last general election, has announced his intention of coming forward as a candidate. Mr. H. J. Selwyn, a son-in-law of the late Lord Lyndhurst, will be a candidate for the borough of Maldon, Essex. Mr. F. Hart Dyke will be a candidate for West Kent, in the room of Sir E. Filmer, who resigns. Mr. Akroyd, a former member, will, it is said, offer himself for Huddersfield.

GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE GREY AND THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

Some time ago we inserted an address to the Governor of New Zealand, which was signed by several Peers and members of Parliament, and other influential persons. The address prayed his Excellency to terminate the war by negotiation, if an opening should present itself, and further protested against the threatened confiscation of native lands. The Governor has addressed the following reply to the Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society:—

Government House, Auckland, April 7.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th of January, transmitting me an address which had been very numerous and influentially signed, in which hope was expressed that I would avail myself of the first favourable opportunity which presented itself of endeavouring to terminate by negotiation the war unhappily existing in New Zealand, and especially that I would listen to any overtures of peace which any of the natives who have taken up arms may make.

Your letter and the address which it encloses shall be forwarded to my responsible advisers for their consideration, but in the meantime I can have no hesitation in saying that the wishes and instructions of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle impose on me as a duty, that which is entirely in consonance with my own feelings, and with yours—viz., that I should instantly listen to any reasonable overtures that the natives in arms may make, and that I should avail myself of any opportunity that offers of obtaining permanent peace for the colony. I am quite confident that general public opinion in this country will support me in taking this course, and would expect me to do so.

With regard to the confiscation of portions of the lands of natives now in arms, this point has to be considered, that mercy requires that future contests between the two races should, in as far as practicable, be prevented, and that there are many tribes in New Zealand who have taken no part in the present lamentable conflict, yet who might hereafter be led into similar acts; whilst nothing would more certainly lead to the extermination of the native race than a series of contests such as that which is now being carried on.

The object of the local Government, therefore, has been to secure to that numerous part of the native population, who have taken no active part in the present war, the whole of their landed possessions, and also, by laws passed expressly for this object, to give to

the lands held by such natives a value greater than they have previously had for their owners, by in all respects giving them equal rights in their landed possessions with those enjoyed by their European fellow-subjects—the intention in this respect being to show that the rights of peaceable citizens, of whatever race, are carefully respected, and to give the natives so valuable a stake in the country, that they are not likely hereafter to hazard it lightly.

On the other hand, it was thought necessary, by an example, to show that those who rose in arms against their fellow-subjects of another race, suffered such a punishment for doing so, as might deter others from embarking in a similar career. It is therefore proposed to deprive such persons of their landed properties, and to provide for the future safety of the colony by occupying such lands with a European population.

But, even in the case of these persons, it is intended that sufficient lands shall be reserved for themselves and their descendants, to be held in the same tenure as lands are heretofore to be secured to the rest of the native population.

That these measures will be carried out in a spirit of liberal generosity and of mercy I earnestly hope, and will do my best to ensure, and, in my efforts for this end, I believe that I shall be supported by a large majority in this colony.

You will much oblige me by returning this answer to those noblemen and gentlemen who have signed the address which you forwarded me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

G. GREY.

Mr. F. W. Chesson, Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society.

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

The twelfth annual meeting and midsummer election of this charity was held on Monday at the London Tavern, Mr. Alderman Lusk in the chair.

The report stated that an epidemic common to children appeared three months ago, but that it had passed without the loss of a single life, and that the health of the children at the present moment is very good. Towards the close of 1863 a most generous and unexpected offer was made to the board by one of its oldest friends, to give the handsome sum of 1,900 guineas to the charity. This was a part of a larger amount of money placed at his disposal—in conjunction with another friend—by an eminent city firm, composed of foreign gentlemen, the heads of which were about to return to their native country, and who desired, by a princely contribution to the charities of this land, to testify their appreciation of the advantages which England had conferred upon them. This offer was coupled with a request that the further sum of 5,000 guineas should be raised, within two years, as a special effort, and the whole amount be applied to the reduction of the debt. Another generous friend, who desires to be anonymous, immediately offered 500 guineas towards the latter sum, and pledged himself to get a similar amount in addition, of which 100 guineas have been already obtained. Other friends responded to the appeal which the board at once put forth, to the amount of 1,280*l.* Thus, since last year, the debt has been reduced by the sum of 3,805*l.*, leaving now due 10,800*l.*, towards which there are promises, extending over certain periods, to the amount of between 1,000*l.* and 1,100*l.* Special contributions towards the debt are still earnestly solicited, as well as increased annual subscriptions and donations towards the current fund. This latter has not quite met the ordinary expenditure, although the annual subscriptions have increased by 100*l.*; but the board have been encouraged by the continued liberality of the public to receive during the past year thirty instead of twenty children—the number formerly annually admitted. As the debt diminishes—and soon, it is hoped, will be entirely removed—the board trust to be able to increase the number of admissions; and if, as they doubt not, the public will sustain them in the act, they hope to see the building, capable of accommodating 300 inmates, completely filled; and thus the hearts of many weeping widowed mothers and children made to sing for joy. The present number of children is 186. The treasurer's accounts, made up from the 15th May, 1863, to the 14th May, 1864, showed that the sum of 10,582*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* (including balance of former year—viz., 464*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*) had been received, and that the sum of 10,258*l.* 15*s.* had been expended, leaving a balance of 323*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* in hand. Since the 15th May last 350*l.* more have been paid off the building debt, thereby reducing it to 10,450*l.*

The report was unanimously adopted, as were also resolutions thanking the outgoing board of managers and officers, amongst whom were Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Henry Harvey, Esq., and the Rev. T. W. Aveling, for their services as treasurer, sub-treasurer, and honorary secretary. The board of managers and officers were re-elected, and a cordial vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Alderman Lusk (who it was hoped would soon be member for Finsbury) for his kindness in presiding.

Mr. Alderman Lusk, in returning thanks, expressed the pleasure it gave him in assisting in any way in his power such an admirable institution, and he urged on all to extend to it their best sympathy and support, so as to get the charity out of debt, and make it one of the most prosperous in the country. The support of the institution mainly depended on them, and he earnestly hoped they would not fail to continue, and if possible, increase that help they had hitherto afforded.

The formalities of the elections were then proceeded with. There were seventy-four candidates—twenty girls and fifty-four boys. Fifteen children, ten boys and five girls, were elected—making the total number in the asylum 201.

THE EGHAM RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The further inquiry into the Egham railway accident was resumed on Friday. The principal witnesses examined were the station-master at Egham, his office-porter, a signalman, and a platelayer acting for the day as signalman. Their evidence was to the effect that the second train approached Egham station at an alarming pace, although the danger signals were shown. At the time of the collision the speed was about fifteen miles an hour.

Postscript.

Wednesday, June 22, 1864.

AMERICA.

(Per the Nova Scotian, via Greenock.)

New York, June 10 (Evening).

Despatches from General Grant dated Thursday night (9th) report no important movement.

Rumours are current of a movement by Grant to the south bank of the James River. It is also said that he intends to besiege General Lee's works on the Chickahominy.

June 11 (Morning).

General Grant has moved his left from General Lee's front, and a portion of his troops have crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy at Despatch Station.

General Hunter's victory in Western Virginia is confirmed. He captured six guns and quantities of stores, and is continuing the pursuit of the Confederates beyond Staunton.

General Sherman is five miles east of Ackworth. Congress has struck out the money commutation clause from the Enrolment Act.

(Per the Btga.)

(Per the Times correspondent.)

New York, June 11 (11 a.m.).

Nothing later of importance from General Grant. The wounded between the armies have been collected, and the dead buried under truce.

Unofficial accounts, purporting to be from Staunton, Virginia, state that General Hunter in the night of Sunday captured six cannon and a large quantity of stores. Confederate official despatches contradict this statement, and assert that only a portion of General Jones's forces were in the conflict, and that the retirement to Waynesborough was conducted in good order.

General Morgan's forces in Kentucky occupied Georgetown, Cythiana, Falmouth, and Williamstown on the 9th. The two last are within thirty miles of Cincinnati. Yesterday they burnt the railway depot, and plundered the stores at Lexington. Several smaller towns have also been plundered, and the Union citizens and farmers deprived of their houses and cattle; much damage has been done to the railways. An attack upon Cincinnati is apprehended.

Despatches of the 6th report General Johnston's headquarters at Marietta; his left was under General Polk; General Hood commanded the centre, and General Hardee the right. Troops are being concentrated for the defence of Atlanta.

Confederate batteries on both sides of the Mississippi at Greenville completely blockade the river; and have destroyed or captured four gunboats and seven transports. A fleet of gunboats has been sent to dislodge them, but at last accounts, up to the 5th, the Confederates still held their ground.

The Federal war steamer Waterwitch was captured on the morning of the 3rd in Ossabaw Sound, Georgia, by a boat expedition from the Confederate fort M'Alister.

A committee from the Baltimore Convention on the 9th announced to Mr. Lincoln his re-nomination, and presented him with a copy of the platform adopted. Mr. Lincoln responded that he knew no reason to doubt that he should accept, yet perhaps should not declare definitively before reading and considering the platform.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The Danish papers still keep up for the most part a very uncompromising tone. The *Dagblad* is particularly unyielding. It insists with a futile vehemence that Denmark will never suffer a Schleswig-Holstein State to be formed, and that no Ministry proposing to assent to such a policy can hold office. The Ministerial crisis which is said to have arisen in consequence of certain proposals or representations made to Denmark by Russia appears to have been tidied over. Some of the papers, it should be said, doubt of the reality of the rumoured Russian proposals.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill. The object of the measure is to allow attorneys and solicitors to make any special contracts with their clients in respect to remuneration. Lord BROUGHAM approved of the bill. Lord ST. LEONARDS did not believe the bill would ever receive the assent of Parliament. Lord CHELMSFORD also opposed the bill. After a few words from Lord CRANWORTH and Lord WENSLEYDALE, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

Lord BERNERS called attention to the recent mutiny in Mount St. Bernard's Reformatory, and attributed it to the teaching of Roman Catholic priests. He thought the licence should be withdrawn. Earl GRANVILLE said the state of the reformatory was much improved. The certificate would not be withdrawn, but at present no new boys would be sent there. Lord ARUNDEL of WARDOUR defended the reformatory, and after a few words from the Earl of DERBY the subject dropped.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to eight o'clock.

The House of Commons had a morning sitting. It went into committee on the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, and several clauses had been passed when Mr. WHITESIDE entered the House and complained of the bill being hurried forward. He moved that the Chairman leave the chair, in order that at a future stage he might move that the bill be

referred to a select committee. Mr. O'HAGAN opposed the motion; which after some discussion, was carried by 42 votes to 41.

At the evening sitting Sir C. O'LOUGHLIN stated that in the division in the afternoon he had voted by mistake with the ayes for the motion that the chairman leave the chair. He intended to vote for the noes. The Speaker held that the vote must remain with the ayes.

Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice that on that day month he should move for a select committee to inquire into the papermakers' grievances.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. BERKELEY moved a resolution declaring it to be expedient that the votes at the next general election should be taken by ballot. He contended that a fair opportunity would be afforded by the adoption of his resolution, he afforded for testing the value of the ballot. Mr. LOCKE seconded the motion. Lord PALMERSTON opposed the resolution. He believed public opinion was less in favour of the ballot than formerly. His lordship repeated his usual argument that the right of voting was not a personal right but a trust, and that therefore it ought to be exercised openly. Moreover, the ballot was opposed to the habits of Englishmen. The House divided when the motion was negatived by 212 votes to 123.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. HENNESSY moved a resolution declaring it expedient that some measure should be taken to put a stop to the emigration from Ireland. The emigration was now greater than it had ever been, and the population was lessening. The effect had been to decrease not only the production of cereal crops, but also the quantity of live stock in the country. The poor-rates had increased, and the wages of the labourers had decreased. The emigrants did not go to the Federal States for the purpose of enlistment. Many of them went to Australia and Canada, and, when they arrived out, suffered most severely. He suggested as remedies that measures should be introduced to improve the law as to the tenure of land, and to promote public works, such as the reclamation of waste lands. Sir R. PEEL admitted that until recently he had not realised the full extent of the condition of Ireland. The country had passed through a most momentous crisis, but there was now a wondrous revival in its prospects. Emigration had begun to decrease. It had, however, been of the utmost value to the country. Much might, no doubt, be done to reclaim waste lands, but he would not pledge the Government to the carrying out of the expensive schemes which had been proposed. Capital and labour were now co-operating successfully in developing the agricultural resources of Ireland, and everything that could be done for the improvement of the condition of the people would have the attention of the Government. An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Maguire, Mr. Monnell, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. M'Mahon, Lord Ashlunney, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Blake, Mr. P. Urquhart, Sir F. Heygate, and Sir G. Bowyer took part. Lord PALMERSTON said what was wanted in Ireland was capital to promote manufactures. The people in emigrating were simply seeking to get better wages. The condition of the country was improving. Mr. HENNESSY said he should press the motion. Sir G. GARY moved the previous question. Several members urged that the motion should be withdrawn, but Mr. HENNESSY pressed it to a division, when it was lost by 80 votes to 52.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

The Queen held a third court at Buckingham Palace yesterday. There were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, and Princess Louise. The Queen wore a black silk dress trimmed with ermine, in the same style as at the two previous receptions, with a similar cap and veil, and with diamond ornaments. Her Majesty also wore the riband and star of the Garter, the insignia of the Order of Victoria and Albert, and the badge of the Prussian Order of Queen Louise. A large number of distinguished persons had the honour of being invited to attend the Court.

THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE KEARSAGE AND THE ALABAMA.—The *Monitor* of yesterday says that at the conclusion of the engagement between the Kearsage and the Alabama, the former returned to Cherbourg, and anchored there in the afternoon. She had on board sixty-two of the Alabama's crew, whom she had succeeded in saving. Ten wounded Confederates and three wounded Federals were taken to the Cherbourg hospital. Nine more of the Alabama's crew were saved by a French pilot boat, and also brought to Cherbourg. A Southampton letter says:—"The great object of Captain Semmes was to come to close quarters with the Kearsage and board her, but the commander of the latter, knowing the strength of his armament, dexterously prevented the Alabama from coming too near. Semmes kept his bow well towards the Kearsage, to screen his rudder and screw. At length a shot knocked away one blade of the Alabama's screw, and another shot damaged her rudder, which the commander of the Kearsage seeing, got round to the port side and peppered the Alabama awfully. Captain Semmes asserts that the Federal commander acted humanely, and according to the laws of civilized warfare."

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were small. Red and white qualities both from Essex and Kent supported Monday's advance in price, and the supply on the stands was steadily disposed of. With foreign wheat, the market was very moderately supplied.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SUBSCRIBER."—We believe Miss Rye is still in New Zealand, but we are unable at the present moment to give her address.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1864.

SUMMARY.

THIS morning's news is very serious. All hopes of preventing a renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Germany have subsided. It is true that Austria has accepted the proposal of the neutral Powers to submit the line of division of Schleswig to the arbitration of a European Sovereign, but the other belligerents reject it. Prussia has unofficially announced that resolution; refusing "to entertain the notion of withdrawing her troops at the bidding of a referee, however able and impartial." The Danes, it is said, believe that they see in war a chance of gaining better terms than if they accepted an arbitration which might cut off from them half of the Duchy. Prussia, in undisturbed possession of Schleswig and Jutland, is ready to prolong the armistice a month or even three months; Denmark desires that it shall terminate without delay. A renewal of the war seems inevitable. What course the British Government will take is still uncertain. Some of the morning papers declare for war, and a gloomy feeling prevails in the money market; but the *Times*, while furnishing semi-official information relative to the situation, gives no clue to the intentions of the Cabinet, the members of which are believed to be divided in opinion. Is not this a time to take counsel of Parliament? It may be that nothing but a prompt and emphatic expression of public opinion will prevent this country being dragged into a war with Germany.

The career of the celebrated Alabama has come to a sudden and unexpected close. The Confederate cruiser issued from Cherbourg harbour on Sunday morning to do battle with the Kearsage, which was hovering about the coast. The Federal war-sloop accepted the challenge, and there was a remarkable naval fight about nine miles from the shores of Normandy, witnessed by the owner of the Deerhound, an English steam-yacht, and hundreds of Frenchmen. Captain Semmes' efforts to come to close quarters with his antagonist were unsuccessful. It was a long-range conflict, in which the superior armament and speed of the Kearsage secured a Federal victory. After a struggle of an hour and a half, the Alabama, torn and disabled by the enemy's shells, became a wreck, and slowly settled down into the sea. Some of the crew were picked up by the Kearsage; others, including Captain Semmes himself, by the Deerhound, and brought to Southampton. The loss of the Kearsage is not at present known. The Alabama had six men killed and seventeen wounded. The much-dreaded Confederate cruiser, the scourge of American commerce, now lies beneath the waves, and there can be no doubt that the tidings of this naval exploit will excite as much enthusiasm in the Northern States as a great victory on land.

The American news of the week, though not of first-rate importance, is full of interest. Grant has hurled his columns in vain against the strong Confederate works on the Chickahominy, with a loss of some 6,000 men, and has found them impregnable. Lee, in his turn, has unsuccessfully assaulted the Federal lines. It is said that the Federal commander will again repeat his flank movement—to "throw himself across the James River, plant himself firmly on Lee's communications with the south, the Petersburg Railroad, and the Danville Railroad, and there stay until

Lee either routs him, or surrenders, or disbands his army." In making this movement he would be assisted by Butler, whose position on a narrow peninsula, flanked on each side by gunboats, is apparently secure. The immense superiority of the Federal cavalry would not only greatly aid Grant in his new tactics, but deter his adversary from marching upon Washington. There are certainly no indications that the Federal resolve to capture Richmond has been abandoned. On the contrary, heavy reinforcements, some from New Orleans, were still being sent to Grant, and the attempt to cut off Lee's communications with Lynchburg is being renewed, with some signs of success, by General Hunter.

The operations of Sherman in Georgia are second in importance only to those of Grant in Virginia, but information as to his movements is very scanty. The fact of his being able to telegraph in a single day from Ackworth, some sixty miles south of Chattanooga, to Washington, is in itself very significant. It is neither true on the one hand that he is being "drawn on" by Johnston; nor on the other, that the Confederates flee at his approach. There has been more than one engagement in the neighbourhood of Dallas, without decisive results. But the result is that Sherman holds all the railway in his rear, and has penetrated to within twenty miles of Atlanta. At Marietta, an important railway station, the Confederates appear to have concentrated to dispute his further progress.

The Republican Convention at Baltimore has unanimously renominated Mr. Lincoln for President, and has adopted a "platform" in favour of the extinction of slavery, and the amendment of the Constitution to secure free protection to the soldiers of the Republic without distinction of colour. This programme, it appears, Mr. Lincoln has not entirely accepted. Between the Republicans who adopt him, and the Republicans who have put forward General Fremont at Cleveland, there is scarcely any difference of principle. The latter has but a small following, but is much encouraged by the Democratic party, who hope to profit by these differences between their political opponents, but do not seem to have as yet absolutely committed themselves to any particular candidate. It will greatly depend upon the progress of the war whether Lincoln or Grant or McClellan occupies the White House next March.

DRIFTING TO WAR.

THE deliberations of the Conference will, we believe, culminate to-day, and henceforth, for any but formal purposes, its functions will cease. The last proposition has been made to the belligerents by the neutral Powers, and has been referred by the former to their respective Governments. The Treaty of 1852 has been given up. The principle of a division of Schleswig between Denmark and Germany has been assented to. The remaining difference concerns only the line of division between the two. The neutral Powers, at the instance of England, have proposed one line, and Denmark has signified her acceptance of it. The German Powers insist upon another. The difference between the two involves a strip of land from sea to sea of from twenty to thirty miles in breadth. How to settle that difference is now the question. England has proposed to dispose of it by arbitration, in conformity with the recommendation of the Treaty of Paris. To-day, it will be determined whether that proposition shall be adopted. If rejected, it will be rejected by the German Powers. It is thought that Prussia will secure that result. The armistice will terminate on Sunday next. Probably, no further effort at pacification will be made. The Conference will have proved a failure. The war will be resumed—and the question will remain to be decided by each Cabinet for itself, whether Denmark shall be left alone to abide the issue, or shall be assisted against her overbearing aggressors.

There is some danger—not a little, we fear—that we shall allow ourselves to be pricked into war by the taunts of Continental nations, who chuckle at the embarrassment of our position. Our Ministers have talked big words—but they have not justified them. They have been over busy in arranging a dispute which never concerned their own country, and, no doubt, they feel the humiliation of having been over-busy to no purpose. They have assumed the responsibility of maintaining at least a semblance of justice between Denmark and Germany, and they recalcitrate against the treatment of their assumption with scornful indifference. The failure of their pretentious policy is interpreted as a humiliation inflicted upon England. We are gradually assuming an air of menace. Our fleet is held in readiness to proceed, at a moment's notice, to the Baltic; and Prussia, in

reply to the threat, hints at letting loose upon our commerce a swarm of privateers. The Continental press takes it for granted that we shall do nothing—that our indignation will evaporate in words—and that if we mean to strike a blow, we should do it without parading our intentions. Altogether, the situation is critical. The Cabinet is divided. The ship of State is dragging her anchors. Within another week we may be on the very verge of war.

Now we do not think that this is what our Government intended, any more than ten years ago the Aberdeen Cabinet intended war with Russia. The mischief is, that they should have deemed it their duty to intervene at all in a quarrel so remote from their country's interests; or, at all events, that they intervened in such a way, even for the sake of preserving peace, as might seem to commit them to something beyond advice and remonstrance. France is bound by much stronger obligations than we are to protect Denmark from ruin. Russia has greater interests at stake in preventing the conquest of the Cimbrian peninsula by Germany than any we can pretend to. But neither France nor Russia hold themselves prepared to back their propositions with the sword. Were they to threaten war, the question in dispute would be settled in a trice. But, although invited, they decline any such responsibility, and they do so without any conscious sense of humiliation. We might have honourably pursued the same course from the first. We have done otherwise. We have taken the management of the affair into our hands—we have proposed, advised, scolded, threatened, until, in some sort, we have made the quarrel our own. Hitherto, we have done but little, if any good—perhaps more harm. And now, our last proposition will probably be superciliously set aside. What, in that event, are we to do?

In answer to that question, we beg to inquire what we are likely to do by resorting to hostilities. We can hardly prevent Schleswig and Jutland from being wrested from the Danes by military conquest. We may annihilate German commerce so far as it is carried on by her own marine, but only to transfer it to neutral ships. Both Prussia and Austria have vulnerable points, but we shall not assail them. We might get at them by means of Venetia or Hungary, by Posen or Galicia, if we were so minded. We might instigate a war of nationalities, in which France would probably join us. But we shall attempt nothing of the kind—knowing well that the result might prove utterly subversive of the whole traditional policy of the Foreign Office. What is it, then, that we can hope to accomplish by a naval demonstration? Inflict punishment on Prussia and Austria? To what end? We cannot thereby subdue them—we can only irritate them. We are wanting in all the qualities which are requisite to give effect to armed arbitration on the Continent. Alone, we could not furnish one soldier for ten which the military Powers could array against us. And we shall be alone. No other Power but Sweden, perhaps, will stir in this quarrel. It is far more probable that when our hands are full, other Powers will seize the opportunity to break down our policy, and destroy our influence.

No doubt, the course pursued by Austria and Prussia is blameworthy enough. We do not seek to justify them. They are bearing down all the restraints of wisdom, of morality, and of international law, by the sheer weight of their armies. Their warfare has been brutal—their bearing insolent. But we know not that they have insulted us more than they have France, save in so far as having made ourselves most prominent in our attempt to bring them to reason may have exposed us to the brunt of their insolence. Let them alone, and they will probably quarrel with one another, or, intoxicated with the fumes of glory, will provoke some stronger nation than Denmark to enmity. Their retribution will surely come without our offering ourselves as their executioner. Withdraw your ambassadors, if you will. Break off your political connexion with Courts which set decency at defiance. Show your disapprobation in as marked a manner as possible, if you deem it necessary to do more than protest, and retire. But do not go to war to avoid being jeered at. The laugh will soon cease. The day of difficulty will succeed it. And the wrong-doers will repent all the sooner for your unwillingness to stir up their passions to a higher flame. Napoleon knows better than we the immense power of a "masterly inactivity."

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

"Look to Ireland" has always been the prompt reply of the supporters of State education to those who maintain that Government interference in popular instruction is unsound in

theory and injurious in practice. "Here is a people with an alien Church Establishment, with strongly-marked religious divisions, and prone to ecclesiastical controversy, amongst whom a national secular system of education has successfully flourished for a quarter of a century, and trained up yearly and without difficulty some 600,000 children of diverse sects." To this appeal to experience unswerving Voluntaries could only reply:—"Wait awhile to see the full development of the Irish system." We have not had long to wait. The present aspect of national education in the sister island goes far to justify the foresight and confirm the worst fears of English Voluntaries.

Though distrustful of the eventual success of the Irish system, we were hardly prepared for the strong symptoms of its breakdown which were revealed during the important debate of the 14th inst. on Sir Hugh Cairns' motion condemning the recent acts of the Irish Education Board as at variance with the principles on which it was constituted. It need hardly be said that the basis of the Irish plan is to grant support to schools which give secular education to all, leaving special religious instruction to be provided apart at the pleasure of parents and guardians, and offering the requisite facilities for that object. To insure the integrity of the fundamental principle, it was provided that the teachers should be persons trained at the model schools sanctioned by the Board. For a time the system appeared to work well, but ere long some of the Protestants, unable to obtain the recognition of a rule that the New Testament should be read in the national schools, set up on their own account, without, of course, receiving State aid. The national system was generally accepted by the Roman Catholic hierarchy—though, from the first, it was somewhat modified in their favour—till the advent of Archbishop Cullen in succession to Dr. Murray. These prelates then required the exclusion of certain school-books hitherto in use, which was conceded, and the Synod of Thurles subsequently issued a decree against the principle of a combined literary and a separate religious education, and declared in favour of the course pursued in England. The concessions made by the Board to the Catholic clergy eventually obliged Archbishop Whately, the staunch friend of the national system in its integrity, to resign his seat as one of the Commissioners. Since then, the Board has been enlarged, and the Catholics have obtained a much stronger representation in its councils, and a succession of rules to meet their particular demands. If not reasonable, the result was almost inevitable—seeing that eighty-two per cent. of the children educated in the national schools were of Catholic parentage. It did not answer the purpose of the Romish hierarchy to break away from the national system and surrender the grants, but they sought to adapt it to their own views. Their first object was to declare war against the model schools which supplied the teaching power of the common schools, and to demand separate training establishments. To grant this directly would have been to overthrow the principle on which the Irish national scheme is based—to refuse it absolutely to induce the Catholic clergy to use their influence to make the scheme unworkable. The Romish hierarchy had already established a large number of convent schools, which were placed on the same footing as other schools. But in 1855 the pressure of the Catholic prelates obtained an important concession. In that year the rule of the Central Board "that no clerical person, or member of any religious order, could be a teacher in a national school," was relaxed by the addition of the words, "This does not apply to the teachers of convent schools." Here was at once a departure from the principle on which the national system is founded, and a plain recognition of sectarian exclusiveness. These teachers in convent schools—which are of course strictly religious schools—have not been, it may be remarked, trained under any rule of the Board, nor classified in any way, nor subject to dismissal, nor liable to have their grants suspended as the result of any examination.

Having obtained purely sectarian schools, the Catholic hierarchy next turned their attention to the supply of efficient teachers at the public expense. They therefore wrung from the Board in November last, the requisite sanction for monitors and pupil teachers in convent schools; and, further, for the appointment of young persons of great merit, in the most efficient schools, to act as first-class monitors with a rate of salary somewhat higher than that of paid monitors of the senior and junior grades. Even the Secretary for Ireland found it necessary to protest against this flagrant violation of the national system, but without any result. The effect of this new rule, if carried into effect, is thus pointed out by Sir Hugh Cairns in his very lucid and masterly speech:—"The convent schools would then have a new class of persons,

not heard of before—first-class monitors—and the object for creating them was that they might be kept in the convent schools until they were fit to go out as teachers in the other Roman Catholic schools in the neighbourhood. Thus the Roman Catholics would have obtained a separate training establishment defrayed by the State—the very thing which the Board, when asked for it in name, said that in name they were not at liberty to grant. What would be the effect on the model schools? The model schools would be overthrown, and the Commissioners themselves took care to fulfil that prophecy. In the estimate for the model schools, prepared by the Commissioners and laid on the table of the House, he found struck off from the monitors and pupil-teachers exactly the number which made the diminution of the grant 2,011*l.*, while at the same time a grant of 2,000*l.* was asked for on account of the first-class monitors for convent schools. Consequently the exact amount given to the convent schools was withdrawn from the model schools." Sir Hugh Cairns, therefore, desires that the latest rules of the Board should be rescinded, as being at variance with the fundamental basis of the system. But, though the debate stands adjourned till to-morrow, there is little chance of his motion being carried.

In view of these radical changes, Mr. Whiteside is scarcely exaggerating when he declares that "the system of united education is a myth." It is, indeed, exultingly proclaimed by Mr. Kavanagh, a zealous Roman Catholic, and formerly holding high office under the Central Board:—"We have our heel on the neck of the national system, the vitals of which are well-nigh strangled." When it is remembered that these convent schools educate some 40,000 children—that they are chiefly conducted by nuns—that they are not amenable to the National Board though they receive grants at its hands—that no rival schools are allowed to exist alongside of these convent schools—that the Roman Catholic pupils of model schools have been required to withdraw, and have, to a large extent, obeyed the ecclesiastical mandate—that in some places, such as Tralee, Killarney, Newcastle, and Dingle, even the ordinary male national schools have been proscribed—and that the Commissioners, not content with altering the basis on which the Irish scheme of education is founded, have suppressed reports which have exposed the tendency of their new concessions,—it can hardly be said that either Mr. Whiteside or Mr. Kavanagh erred in their description. We are as yet but at the beginning of the educational revolution in Ireland. Time only is needed for it to work out the inevitable result. The Catholic hierarchy know their advantage, and will keep it. They give the Imperial Government a choice between persistence in innovations which will sap the national system; or a return to the original plan which will shatter it. And the *Times* says that Parliament *must* give in, on the puerile plea that *any* education is inimical to superstition; while Mr. O'Hagan, one of the Commissioners of the Irish Board, plainly warns the House of Commons that to sever the connection between the Board and the convent schools would lead the Irish people to repudiate the national system entirely.

In truth, the Imperial Parliament *cannot* retrace its steps; or, rather, undo the work of the Irish Board, which spends as it lists the national money, in defiance of national rules. After all, the claims of the Romish prelates of Ireland to denominational education must be allowed to be stronger than those of the Episcopal hierarchy in England. With their views mere secular education is a greater abomination than to any Protestant body, while a much larger portion of the population submit to their authority than to that of the Church of England. There is as much fairness—in truth, more—in a supplementary Roman Catholic Establishment in Ireland as in a supplementary Episcopal Establishment in England. The Irish Catholics have not obtained the position of an endowed Church, but they have, to a great extent, secured an independent educational machinery at the expense of England. Refused an exclusive university, they are getting all the schools; deprived of tithes, they find some compensation in national grants.

What will our "No Popery" alarmists say to this state of things? It is too late to contend for the application of one rule of statesmanship to England, and another to Ireland. English ecclesiastics set the example which Irish ecclesiastics are following; and the deluded British people is paying the penalty not only in pocket, but in the consolidation of an ultramontane system which outrages their most cherished convictions. It is much easier to carry into effect a Revised Code, which will check useless expenditure for education not required in England, than to adopt any change of plan with the view of cutting down the 300,000*l.* paid for priestly

education in Ireland, in the face of a compact and dreaded Romish hierarchy.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE pilot of the Ministerial ship has sighted the desired haven—the end of the Session—but rocks and quicksands are still ahead. Some of the heavy cargo, especially the Attorney-General's Bill for consolidating Church-building Acts, the Lord Advocate's legal Bills, and the Lord Chancellor's measure for dealing with small debts in County Courts, has been heaved overboard; but it cannot confidently be said that the vessel will safely reach port. A sudden tornado almost laid her on her beam-ends last Friday, and on Monday she received great damage from a rock a-head. There are also on the skirts of the horizon angry-looking clouds, charged with electricity, which threaten more serious damages to the Government bark before the voyage is completed.

Dropping metaphor, we have to record that Lord Palmerston's Administration had a narrow escape on Friday last. There had for some time been great dissatisfaction and irritation at the deplorable results of Governor Pine's mad expedition to chastise the King of Ashantee amid his swamps and jungles. Sir John Hay, whose brother has fallen a victim to that British official's ambition, was glad enough to avail himself of this state of feeling, and on the evening in question moved a resolution condemning, not the expedition itself, but the inadequate provision made for the troops despatched from Gold Coast Castle, and deploring "the great want of foresight which has caused so large a loss of life." This was, of course, a virtual vote of censure on the Government. The question was—Who was to blame? The representatives of the Horse Guards, the Admiralty, and the Colonial Office, eagerly exonerated their respective departments, and Lord Palmerston laboured hard to exculpate the Government in general from responsibility for the unnecessary disasters which had befallen these British soldiers. Bitter words were spoken in the heat of a casual debate, which, as the evening waned, was manifestly assuming the shape of a great party struggle. Lord Palmerston said bluntly that the resolution was "founded on an untruth," and threw upon Lord Derby the responsibility of the policy which obliged us to take part in the squabbles of barbarous African chieftains. Mr. Disraeli flatly denied the imputation upon his chief, and denounced the scolding and flouncing, and "bold and unfounded assertions" of the head of the Government. On the one side it was urged that there was nothing the Government could have done that they did not do; on the other, that sufficient provision had not been made for the safety of the troops, and that some one must be responsible for that. Clearly it was rather a question of votes than of argument. "Early in the evening," says one account, "it was doubted whether the motion would be pressed at all, but as the debate proceeded, it became manifest that a vote of censure was intended, and that the Opposition would try their strength with the Government. The House became well filled about ten o'clock, and when, shortly after 12.30, the question was put, the utmost uncertainty was felt as to the result. It prevailed up to the last moment; for although the tellers for the 'noes' came in a few seconds before those for the 'ayes,' the difference was so slight that it could not be taken as indicating the victors. But when the paper was handed to Mr. Brand, and the numbers were immediately afterwards announced, tumultuous cheers arose from the Ministerial side. This was answered by counter cheers from the Opposition; and the demonstration of feeling, the most marked and intense witnessed during the Session, was continued for several minutes." A majority of only seven in a House of 459 members was only less disastrous than a defeat. Messrs. Cobden and Bright, with some other members unable to vote on either side, were absent on the division.

On Monday night, the Government in general, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer in particular, sustained an actual defeat. Mr. Gladstone has been pushing forward, amid gathering opposition, a Bill which provides for, or rather allows, the collection of taxes, except in the metropolis, by Government *employés*, as in Ireland and Scotland, instead of by the present machinery. The innovation seems to be specially obnoxious to country gentlemen. It would oblige the tax-payer to take or send his amount to a given office, instead of handing it over to the collector who now calls for it. The bill is permissive, but unquestionably not popular, and was thrown out on the third reading by 132 to 128, to the unfeigned delight of the Opposition benches.

Other Government measures, with the excep-

tions noticed above, have fared better. Mr. Bruce's Bill for extending the Factory Act to the woollen districts and the Potteries, by adopting the half-time system for children, limiting the age at which they may be employed, and providing sanitary regulations, has been generally accepted—the only moot question being whether its provisions are stringent enough to suit the prevailing sentiments of the House of Commons. There is a manifest reaction against the *laissez-faire* principle. Mr. Gladstone's Government Annuities Bill has emerged from the Select Committee, greatly modified in form and substance. The three clauses have been expanded into sixteen—the object being to prevent competition with insurance companies and mutual benefit societies. The former is guarded against by limiting policies to 100l.; the latter, by enacting that no insurance shall be less than 20l. It is also provided that the tables on which the payments of a sum on death are to be calculated shall be based on a 3 per cent. rate—another proposed safeguard against unfair competition. The Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks that the competition of the Government will tend rather to extend the total area of the provident arrangements of this kind than to diminish the actual space now occupied by voluntary institutions. At all events, his Bill, as amended, was not merely passed without opposition, but with acclamation, and will no doubt speedily become the law of the land. Whether, in the long run, the exceptional legislation which is characteristic of both these measures, will prove a public boon, remains to be seen.

Immaculate Mr. Ferrand has a keen scent for a job, and will go back any number of years to hunt one up, provided it has a Whig flavour. But the accidental member for Devonport is more of a Thersites than a Diogenes; and his unbridled tongue injures any cause he takes up, even when it is so promising a one as the abuses connected with the Charity Commission. For nearly the whole evening last Thursday he entertained the House with his philippic against the acts of this Board and its staff of inspectors. But though there was considerable readiness to grant an inquiry—and a committee was promised for next Session—his motion was rejected by 116 to 40 votes. The House had too much respect to endorse his personal attacks, and was reminded that many years ago it had formally declared charges brought by Mr. Ferrand against Sir James Graham and another member to be "unfounded and calumnious." The Charity Commissioners have large powers, and good salaries, but their labours are not altogether in vain. In 1860, said Mr. Bruce, they were invested with authority to make orders for carrying their schemes into effect. "Ample opportunity for appeal was given to any persons dissatisfied with the schemes, and yet since 1860, though the Commissioners had made 900 orders to establish new schemes for the regulation of charities, not a single appeal had been lodged against them." We only wish that these vast endowments were more stringently dealt with, and utilised for public purposes.

Yesterday evening Mr. Berkeley brought forward his annual Ballot motion, but varied in form. He proposes that secret voting should have a fair trial at the coming general election. The House was unwilling to accept the old dish however dressed up. Repeated cries of "Divide" saluted the mover, and obliged him to cut short his speech. The motion was briefly seconded by Mr. Locke, and replied to by Lord Palmerston with stereotyped arguments. There was no further speaking. Though 123 members voted with Mr. Berkeley, the House was clearly impatient to bury the Ballot out of sight, notwithstanding the prospect of a general election—possibly in the belief that the discussion and division were a needless waste of time, which some of the best friends of the Ballot appear to share.

CLOSE SHAVES.

For the sake of posterity, who, of course, will study these writings, as persons of culture now do those of Greece and Rome, we think it well to define our title. It derives its meaning from a custom—shall we say a heathen custom?—fast yielding to the dictates of common sense. A few more years, and shaving will be forgotten. Another generation or two, and men will look upon a razor with intense curiosity, and will impress upon their children, as they exhibit to them the keen and glittering instrument, how thankful they should be that they are no longer under the thrall of the absurdities and barbarisms submitted to by their forefathers. Shaving, in China, means cutting off with a sharp knife all the hair which grows upon a man's head except a tuft upon the crown left for the purpose of being formed into a queue. In England, it means, or, as our grandchildren will say, it once meant,

razing from the lower part of the face, as an intolerable mistake of Nature's making, the capillary growth which usually comes with the season of manhood as its distinction and ornament. This gift, people of the next century will say, in their "explanations of the manners and customs" of their ancestors, was treated as a superfluity during an historical interval of about two hundred years, and was positively nullified by a daily operation effected by means of lather and polished steel. The operation, always attended with some danger of slicing away a portion of skin with the hair, and sometimes painful, was religiously self-inflicted every morning by the better sort, every Saturday night by the poor—or where, on account of want of practice or a tremulous hand, it could not be performed *ipso manu*, the skill of others was resorted to, whose business it was to take their customers by the nose, and mow the whole of the facial region underneath it as clean as a whistle. "Close shaving," in its primary sense, means cutting off the hair as near as possible to its roots without drawing blood. Its derivative significations are numberless. When you do what you wish to do up to within half a hair's breadth of the line which separates it from what you wish to avoid, you may be said to make a "close shave" of your work.

"Close shaving" implies cleverness—but it also implies deficiency of caution, with which, indeed, cleverness is oftener than not associated. A quick perception and a facility and preciseness in obeying its directions are requisite to it—but usually it is seldom practised by reflective persons. The dexterity and ability to do things *aplomb*, which it is possible to attain by the habitual resort to the practice, are marvellous. In matters which exact strict attention to time, for example, the feats that are done by "close shavers" sometimes resemble magic. We have met with men who never reach a railway-station a moment earlier than is necessary to get the last ticket that is served, and to step breathless into a carriage just as the engine whistles its warning that it is about to move. Those who know them always expect that they will arrive at the latest possible moment, but before it is too late. They always have a run for it, and perhaps put themselves into a state of inconveniently rapid circulation and consequent heat, but they generally manage to "save their bacon," and they chuckle over their victory as if it fully repaid them. They carry their habit into everything in which punctuality to time is an essential element. If asked to a dinner-party, they will be sure to be there in time to join the company on the way from the drawing to the dining-room—seldom earlier. They put aside their undertakings until it requires the most frantic efforts to accomplish them, and then they make those efforts, and, nineteen times out of twenty, succeed. The consequence is that life is with them a series of spasms, and loses more by exhaustion than it gains by close pressure.

This, however, is a comparatively harmless illustration of close shaving. It is more objectionable when it has reference to truthfulness of speech. We have sometimes been amused, and sometimes pained, at witnessing the dexterity with which men will approach the confines of falsehood without actually stepping across the border. You may observe them occasionally pursuing with unhesitating confidence a line of remark within an inch, as it were, of the region of fiction, deftly shaping their expressions so as to keep themselves on this side of lying, and yet running always so near it, that you remain uncertain to the end whether the boundary has not been transgressed. They appear fond of venturing as far as they can towards the prohibited district, and where the division is indistinct, to take advantage of it unfavourably to truth. Their narratives shave very close indeed. Their accounts of transactions, or their estimates of character, lie in such near neighbourhood to what is substantially if not formally false, that you can place but little reliance upon them, and yet you find it difficult to detect any positive violation of what you believe to be true. "Hauling close to the wind" is the favourite trim of their craft—very clever, to themselves, perhaps, rather exciting, but apt to leave a dubious and anxious impression upon the minds of those who wish to be accurately informed, and who do not care to "sail through a needle's eye."

There is not a little "close shaving" in the commercial world—not downright dishonesty—we do not mean that, though of that there is a great deal too much—but a perpetual hovering about the borders of it. "Smart practice," we believe it is called by our American cousins, which is the euphemious description of what a well-trained conscience would find it hard to distinguish in many cases from

cheating. We do not profess to be cognisant of the immense variety of "tricks of the trade." No small number of them, we are told, are allowable, and simply proceed upon the old maxim, "*caveat emptor*," "let the buyer have his wits about him." Yet, it is reasonable to suppose that when crowds of people habitually do business as near as possible to the border districts of dishonesty, and look upon it as impracticable scrupulousness to do as they would be done by, the temptation will be frequent, occasionally irresistible, to pass beyond even technical limits, and to put in peril a good reputation as well as peace of mind. In fact, we come upon instances of this every now and then, and the wonder perhaps is, or should be, that we do not meet with more. Intense competition has made close shaving in trade so seemingly imperative that we have little right to affect surprise at blood being drawn now and then to the great detriment both of the victim and the operator.

Let us not, however, be unjust to commercial men, as if they were greater sinners than others in Jerusalem. As to the matter of dishonesty, temptations lie more in their way. But there are other obligations of morality, besides that of honesty. And, perhaps, if, instead of looking into the wallet of our neighbours, we were to institute an impartial search into our own, we should discover illustrations of a propensity to shave close which we have hitherto overlooked. The evil which adapts itself to our taste, and which elicits our longings, may be very different in form from other modes of evil observable in other men. The habit of mind with respect to it, however, is precisely similar. We like to get as near to it as we can without conscious transgression. We seldom shun its vicinity. We calculate whether this or that indulgence will take us over the line. We are favourable in our judgment of doubtful things which lie contiguous to it. We venture closer and closer as the ground becomes familiar to us. We look longingly over the hedge, and follow its undulations and irregularities. Conscience, perhaps, or in lieu of it, prudence, checks us before we get on the wrong side of it—but we linger at the edge of it, and try to find some strip of practicable ground which runs up wedge-like into the heart of the forbidden region. We are extremely clever—but not safe. Possibly, we shall find, some day, to our infinite grief and dismay, that we have strayed too far for return.

We wish that there were no such thing as close shaving in the higher realm of religion. We fear, however, that the propensity is sometimes carried into that most sacred sphere, and that men too often purpose and act as if their object were to get as far away from its responsibilities as they can without wholly abandoning it. Subscribing to the Thirty-nine Articles, to the Canons, and to all and everything contained in, and prescribed by, the Book of Common Prayer, and then preaching against some of the tenets embodied therein, is a lamentable instance of close shaving. But it is not a solitary although it is a flagrant instance. There is too much of it among other religious bodies, to allow of their saying, "Stand by, for I am holier than thou." It is a fault not by any means confined to the clergy. The laity are to the full as eager to strain their tether towards self-indulgence, and spiritual laxity. We have all need enough to be severe with ourselves in respect of this matter, and reason enough to be charitable towards others.

On the whole, close shaving is not a practice to be commended. It is for the most part the exercise of the brain at the expense of the moral nature. It makes nimble minds, but indifferent hearts. It wakes up the intellectual faculties, and keeps them alive and active—but it has a tendency to benumb the conscience, and to stunt the growth of the inner man. There will be no close shaving in the other world—and that of itself is sufficient to make us suspect the advantage of its cultivation as a discipline in this. There was one who said, "Let your communications be 'Yea, yea,' and 'Nay, nay,' for whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil." Apply this principle broadly, as surely we are bound to apply it, and the evil tendency at which the foregoing remarks are aimed, will be killed at the roots.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S DIVISION.—In the close division on Friday night in the House of Commons, when the Government obtained a majority of only seven, the following Liberal members voted against the Government:—Mr. Ayrton, the Hon. C. P. Berkeley, Sir B. Clifton, Sir J. V. Shelley, Mr. H. B. Sheridan, Sir J. Trevelyan, and Mr. J. Wyld, besides several of the Irish Roman Catholic party. The names of Messrs. Bright and Cobden do not appear in the list. Mr. Alfred Seymour was accidentally shut out, and prevented from voting with the Government.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Asia has brought advices from New York to June 9th. The news is not of much importance.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The first telegram, indeed, stated that "Grant attempted to force a passage over the Chickahominy, and was repulsed with the loss of 6,000 men." This, however, is but a repetition of news already received, of what took place on the 3rd of June, referred to in the Postscript of our last number. The interest attaching to the mail is, therefore, rather in the correction of imperfect intelligence than in the conveyance of new intelligence. General Grant's despatches, written on the afternoon of the day on which the engagement had taken place, reckoned the loss as "not severe." Contemporaneous despatches, however, estimated it at no less than 3,000, a loss which hardly deserves to be passed over in a couple of disparaging words. The report brought by the Asia is that in this battle, which is represented as a larger affair than General Grant's despatches would have led us to suppose, the loss was 6,000; or rather, that in the three days' operations, ending with the night of the 3rd, the Federals had lost some 7,500 men before the Chickahominy.

Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of Friday (the 3rd) the Confederates attacked Grant's left. At the end of half-an-hour's furious conflict they returned to their entrenchments. On Saturday night (the 4th) they made another and more general attack, whether for the purpose of dislodging Grant or reconnoitring his position does not appear; but soon retired. The losses in these actions are not reported. There was no engagement on Sunday (the 5th). On Monday afternoon 100 Confederates dashed into Hancock's lines, obtained a view of his operations, and returned to their entrenchments, with the loss of nine taken prisoners. At midnight General Lee made a reconnaissance in force of Burnside's position; losses not stated.

Despatches from Grant of the 6th report only changes in the position of corps for future operations. He had since commenced siege operations against the Confederate entrenchments on the Chickahominy. The correspondent of the *Boston Journal* writes from Cold Harbour, the 4th, as follows:—

It is reported to-day that we are to sit down here and commence the siege; that great guns have been ordered up; that railroad iron has arrived at Whitehouse; that after all the talk against McClellan's operations we shall be compelled to do his work over again. I entertain a different opinion. We are to have a second siege of Richmond. There is hard work ahead—digging trenches, mounting guns, but not in the Chickahominy swamps. I know nothing whatever of General Grant's plans or those of General Meade, but the elements of a problem indicate the method of its solution; therefore, I expect to see Richmond besieged, with James River for a base, supplies close at hand, water transportation for heavy ordnance, a digging out of Fort Darling from the rear, a destruction of rebel communication south, the Appomattox covering the operation, a consequent weakening of rebel strength.

The commissariat of Grant's army is said to be in splendid condition, and communication between the army and the base of supplies at White House was complete. It is stated that the 100-day men from the Western States were being sent to the front.

There were again rumours through Confederate channels that General Lee would shortly detach a portion of his army for a demonstration against Washington. [How would he restore the broken railway bridges?]

Butler was still fast entrenched in Bermuda Hundred, doing nothing and attempting nothing, but repulsing every attack that was made upon him. We are told that while his army is inactive, his fleet under Admiral Lee is very busy; but we are not told, nor have we any means of knowing, whether its activity is doing anything very great to promote the Federal cause.

In Western Virginia, Hunter, who superseded Sigel, is said to have met with considerable success, defeating the Confederates at a place called Staunton, in the Shenandoah Valley, and driving them twelve miles eastward, to Waynesboro'. The object of the fighting here is the possession of the railroads. Both Staunton and Waynesboro' are on a railway, but a branch of little importance. About forty miles east of Staunton, however, is Charlottesville, an important railway centre which the Federals are doubtless anxious to capture. Further south is the still more important line running from Lynchburg to Richmond. If Hunter can succeed in the capture of Lynchburg, or in destroying the two railways which run by different routes from Lynchburg to Richmond, he will have rendered an inestimable service to the Federal cause. This is what Sigel was to have done according to Grant's original combination, and that he has not swerved from his plan is evident from Hunter's present operations. The difficulties, indeed, in this mode of waging warfare are very considerable, and though Hunter seems to be so far much more successful than Sigel, it by no means follows that he will be able to render Grant the very important service which he demands. On the whole, however, matters look rather better for the Federals in this quarter than before Richmond.

GEORGIA.

The latest official advices from General Sherman are dated the 5th of June. The announcement that he had occupied Marietta seems to have been premature. The Federals, however, were within six miles of that station, at a place called Ackworth, and their cavalry had occupied Altoona Pass. In the engage-

ment near Dallas on the 25th of May the Federals lost 1,500 men, but gained a position. They were opposed to General Hood, and a Cincinnati paper says:—

On the 26th a general engagement was expected, but General M'Pherson's corps did not come up. There was a good deal of skirmishing, with musketry and artillery firing. Prisoners report that reinforcements had increased Johnston's army to 70,000 men. On the 27th there was a severe fight on the left. Wood's division and Scribner's brigade of Johnson's division lost 400 men. On the 28th there was heavy picket-firing. On the 29th the rebels made a night attack, but were repulsed with heavy loss. On the 31st Hooker and M'Pherson were moving their troops to the left of our position, their right resting on Dallas and left near the railroad, eight miles from Altoona.

According to another account the Confederates, in the action on the 27th, in which they took the initiative, were commanded by Generals Cleburne, Cheat-ham, and Bates, and fought throughout with great desperation, leaving some of their dead in the ditch before the Federal breastworks. Their loss is estimated at fully 2,500. The Federals fighting behind their works did not suffer much, their loss being stated at only 350.

General Sherman's despatch, dated Altoona Creek, June 5th, states:—

The enemy, discovering us moving round his right flank, abandoned his position last night and marched off. General M'Pherson is moving to-day for Ackworth, General Thomas on the direct Marietta road, and Schofield on his right. It has been raining hard for three days, and the roads are heavy. An examination of the enemy's abandoned line of works here shows an immense line of works, which I have turned with less loss to ourselves than we have inflicted upon them. The army supplies of forage and provisions were ample.

A despatch from General Sherman, dated twelve o'clock, June 6th, at Ackworth, says:—"I am now on the road at Ackworth Station, and have full possession forward to within six miles of Marietta. All well."

Sherman says Altoona Pass is most serviceable for his purpose, being the gate through the most eastern spur of the Alleghenies. Roads hence from Ackworth into Georgia are good, and the country is more open.

The *Richmond Sentinel* claims successes over Sherman in Georgia, and says the movement of the Yankee army towards Etowa is generally accepted as a relinquishment of the "On to Atlanta." The Yankee loss since the advance from Chattanooga is put down at 30,000 wounded, 15,000 sick, missing, and prisoners.

The Confederate forces, estimated at 2,500, have captured Mount Sterling, and Paris, Kentucky. General John Morgan is supposed to be in command. Part of the force was making north on the Kentucky Central Railroad.

Advices from Missouri state that Confederate guerrillas in that State are numerous and active in the neighbourhood of New Madrid and Cape Girardeau. They had destroyed all the telegraph lines in that region.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The National Republican Convention assembled at Baltimore have unanimously renominated Mr. Lincoln for President, with Governor Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. The platform resolved upon an uncompromising prosecution of the war until the rebellion should be overcome and the participants brought to punishment due to their crimes; the extinction of slavery, the encouragement of emancipation; and the amendment of the constitution, to secure its full protection to soldiers without distinction of colour; foreign immigration; Pacific Railroad; and pledging national faith for repayment of public debt and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

General Fremont had resigned his commission in the army, and accepted the nomination for the Presidency, on the ground that he believed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would be fatal to the country. General Cochrane had accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. Of the Cleveland Convention, at which General Fremont was nominated, the correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The Democratic newspapers are making a good deal of fuss over it, in the hope of widening the split in the Republican ranks sufficiently to give their candidate a chance. But one has only to read the names of the delegates to feel satisfied that the convention represents a very insignificant section of voters, and that its utterances will have very little influence. They are mainly German radicals, with strong yearnings for the "rights of labour," in the Louis Blanc sense, and American abolitionists of that extreme party who not only hate slavery, but have a passion for all novelties, whether social or political, and consequently have but little weight with the rank and file of the freeholders. Not one man of great legal, literary, or political eminence is to be found amongst them, or even one active party politician. Even Horace Greeley holds aloof from them. Not one journal of any influence has lent itself to defence or exposition of their proceedings. Their "platform" is sensible and sound enough, but it differs in nothing from that which may be expected to emanate from the Republican Convention which is shortly to be held at Baltimore, except in its strong reprobation of arbitrary arrests, and its strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine. The main distinction of the new party is, in fact, derived from personal dislike of Mr. Lincoln, or perhaps I should rather say of his way of doing things. They do not condemn what he has done so much as the manner in which he has done it. Their chance of electing Fremont is too small to be worth discussing. The best or worst they can hope to do is to take away a few thousand votes from Lincoln.

THE BATTLES OF THE WILDERNESS.

A correspondent of the *Times* with the Confederate army gives some meagre accounts of the battles fought between Lee and Grant in the "Wilderness,"

and represents the Confederates as having being almost uniformly successful, their wounded being only 6,000 and the killed about 1,000. This was written before the successful movement of the Federal General Hancock, who it may be remembered surprised and captured a whole brigade of Confederates on the 12th of May. He thus describes the circumstances under which Longstreet was wounded on the 6th:—

At eleven o'clock Longstreet was ordered with some select brigades to pass to the right and attack the enemy in flank. The order was promptly executed. Falling suddenly upon Grant's left resting on the railway cut, he drove the enemy in confusion, bending his line back upon itself and gaining the plank road a mile in advance of the scene of the recent conflict. Placing himself at the head of Jenkins's brigade, he swept down the road, and was just passing Mahone's brigade, concealed in the bushes along the road and a short distance from it, when the latter, unable, on account of the dense growth, to distinguish friend from foe, opened fire upon the passing brigade, supposing it to be a body of the enemy caught up the road, and trying to effect its escape. Several were killed and wounded, including Brigadier-General Jenkins, who received a mortal wound in the head, from which he died this evening. Lieutenant-General Longstreet was shot in the neck, the ball entering on the right of the larynx, passing around under the skin, carrying away a part of the scapula, and making its exit behind the right shoulder. He was taken to the rear, and his wound dressed by his medical director, Dr. Callen, who pronounces it a dangerous, though not probably a mortal wound. The chief danger apprehended is from secondary hæmorrhage, it being the opinion of the most eminent surgeons in the army that if he passes safely through the next fortnight, and the carotid artery does not become involved, he will be able to return to the field in a few days. He has lost the temporary use of his right arm, what surgeons call the cervical plexus of nerves having been injured by the passage of the ball.

Amongst the prisoners taken by the Confederates was General Seymour, of whom the writer says:—

General Seymour admits that Grant has been beaten, as he says the North will always be until her ports are closed, her officers and public men become more temperate and earnest, and the rations of her soldiers are reduced to "parched corn and beans, like the rebels." He confesses that the war is conducted on the part of the North too much as if it were a matter of frolic to the officers in the field, and of contract to the partisans of Government at home. He seems to regard the present campaign in Virginia as likely to be final and decisive, and is of opinion that the war cannot be protracted much longer if Lee be successful, as he appeared to believe he would be.

The writer adds:—

The Confederates are in splendid condition, and full of spirit and cheerfulness. They all realise the importance of victory, and are ready to endure any privation necessary to its achievement. Several officers belonging to the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments in the field, though against positive orders, procured muskets and went into the fight. They said it might possibly be the last great battle, and they desired to help to make it successful. Three of them were killed—two at the Wilderness and one at this place. Is it probable that such an army can be overcome by the mercenaries who reluctantly follow at the heels of General Grant? But the great battle of the campaign has not yet been fought.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS AND NORTH CAROLINA.

A correspondence has been published between Mr. Jefferson Davis and Governor Vance, of North Carolina. Mr. Vance's letter is dated as long ago as December last, and speaks of the discontent which prevails in that State, which he thinks cannot be removed except by making some effort at negotiation with the enemy. Mr. Davis sends a long reply, dated January 8, in which he argues that it would be derogatory and futile to attempt to approach Mr. Lincoln with any overtures. In the course of his letter he says:—

But suppose it were practicable to obtain a conference through commissioners with the Government of President Lincoln, is it at this moment that we are to consider it desirable, or even at all admissible? Have we not just been apprised by that despot that we can only expect his gracious pardon by emancipating all our slaves, swearing allegiance and obedience to him and his proclamation, and becoming, in point of fact, the slaves of our own negroes? Can there be in North Carolina one citizen so fallen beneath the dignity of his ancestors as to accept or to enter conference on the basis of these terms?

The struggle, Mr. Davis declares, must go on until the North is beaten out of its vain confidence, and it will be possible to treat for peace. Referring to North Carolina, he observes:—

I fear much, from the tenor of the news I receive from North Carolina, that an attempt will be made by some bad men to inaugurate movements which may be considered as equivalent to aid and comfort to the enemy, and which all patriots should combine to put down at any cost. You may count on my aid in every effort to spare your State the scenes of civil warfare which will devastate its homes if the designs of these traitors be allowed to make headway. I know that you will place yourself in your legitimate position in the lead of those who will not suffer the name of the old North State to be blackened by such a stain.

Will you pardon me for suggesting that my only source of disquietude on the subject arises from the fear that you will delay too long the action which now appears inevitable, and that, by an over-earnest desire to reclaim by conciliation men whom you believe to be sound at heart, but whose loyalty is more than suspected elsewhere, you will permit them to gather such strength as to require more violent measures than are now needed?

With your influence and position, the promoters of the unfounded discontent now prevalent in your State would be put down without the use of physical force, if you would abandon a policy of conciliation, and set them at defiance. In this course, frankly and firmly pursued, you could rally around you all that is best and noblest in your State, and your triumph would be bloodless.

If the contrary policy be adopted, I much fear you will be driven to the use of force to repress treason. In either event, however, be assured that you will have my cordial concurrence and assistance in maintaining with you the honour, dignity, and fair name of your State, and in your efforts to crush treason, whether incipient, as I believe it now to be, or more matured, as I believe, if not firmly met, it will in our future inevitably become.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Lincoln has recommended the repeal of the 300 dollars clause Conscription Act in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hooker, of the Committee of Ways and Means, had just introduced a bill authorising a new loan of 400,000,000 dollars, 6 per cent. bonds, redeemable within forty years, for support of the Government during the next fiscal year.

Major-General Buell had resigned his commission in the Volunteer service, but retains the rank of Colonel in the regular army.

The *Washington Republican* of the 3rd states that the Navy Department had authorised the contradiction of the reported fight between the *Monitors* and the Confederate iron-clads in James River on the 1st.

A meeting in honour of General Grant was held at Union-square on the 4th; the number of persons present is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. The resolutions embraced in the expressions of gratitude to General Grant for his achievements thanks to General Sherman and the navy for their co-operation, and the determination to keep the armies efficiently and promptly reinforced.

Secretary Chase was understood to have closed the negotiation of a loan of fifty millions with the New York banks. He is to draw the money as needed, and in return give the banks six per cent. certificates of deposit, to be used at the clearing-house.

Premium on gold on the 9th, 98 per cent.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

The London Conference met again on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street, at one o'clock, and sat till nearly five p.m. All the members of the Conference were present. The Conference is to meet again this day. At this meeting the British Government, in accordance with the resolution come to at the Congress of Paris in 1856, proposed to refer the disputed boundary between the two German Powers and Denmark to the decision of a friendly arbitrator. The question was referred to the respective belligerent Governments. A French Government paper says that the proposal is subject to the condition that the line of demarcation should fall within that of Apenrade-Tondern, stipulated by the German plenipotentiaries, and the line of the Schlei. The same journal further states that Count Rechberg intends advocating the English proposal at Carlsbad.

The *Independence* of Brussels says that our Government had invited France to accept the office of friendly arbitrator in regard to the Schleswig boundary question, and that France is quite willing to undertake the duties if the belligerent Powers consent to her mediation.

The *Daily News* says respecting Saturday's sitting:—

The meeting of Saturday last was an unusually long one—lasting upwards of four hours; but, after all, nothing was really done, and the divergence of views, if not absolutely greater, appeared at the close more hopeless than at any previous sitting. The discussion was, moreover, throughout marked by a tone of bitterness and reprimand from which until then the proceedings had for the most part been happily free. The German plenipotentiaries may almost be said, indeed, to have anticipated in the Conference the prompt resumption of hostilities, as they condescended to indulge in language of defiance and menace sufficiently ill-judged and unjustifiable on any hypothesis, and which is intelligible only on the supposition that the Powers they represented were resolved at all hazards to prosecute the war. They intimated that on the resumption of hostilities, the German Powers were determined, in defiance of the more just and humane code adopted by the great Powers at the Treaty of Paris in 1856, to resort to the barbarous system of privateering, and prey on Danish commerce by means of licensed adventurers.

At previous meetings of the Conference, the German representatives had modified their original line of division so as to leave a larger portion to Denmark. But, on Saturday, instead of maintaining this more conciliatory attitude, they coolly resumed their original proposal, and intimated their intention of abiding by it.

The *Patrie* has a foolish report about Earl Cowley having invited the Emperor of the French to join at once in a naval demonstration against Austria and Prussia, which invitation the Emperor is stated to have declined.

The *Pays* publishes a telegram from Copenhagen, stating that England had asked the Danish Government whether the port of Korsør, on the Great Belt, could, in case of necessity, supply provisions for twelve British vessels of war.

Dagbladet calls upon the Government at the resumption of hostilities, should assistance from England and Sweden be withheld, to seek support from the revolutionary elements of Europe instead of from legally constituted Governments, which have forsaken the cause of Denmark. It also urges the raising of a foreign legion and the acceptance of Garibaldi's offer.

A Flensburg paper publishes a decree of the chief civil authorities, ordering that German shall in future be the principal medium of education at the High School of Hadersleben. Instruction in Danish is only to be given six hours weekly.

Seven of the inhabitants of the island of Syé, on

the western coast of Schleswig, who recently went as part of a deputation to Berlin, have been conveyed to Copenhagen by order of the Danish Government, no doubt to answer for having made an appeal to the Prussian enemy.

FRANCE.

From the few words respecting Saturday's Conference in *Moniteur du Soir*, it would seem as if the Imperial Government was not averse to accept the office of arbitrator as "proposed by England, and accepted *ad referendum* by Austria and Prussia: such a proceeding would be in perfect harmony with what had been laid down at the Congress of Paris."

Domiciliary visits have been made to the houses of about twenty advocates, amongst whom are MM. Carnot, Garnier-Pagès, Dréo, Floquet, and others. They are said to have been suspected of an illegal association at the late elections. But this ruthless act of despotism is believed to have been connected with the forthcoming elections of Council-General, the issue of which is feared by the Government.

M. Munk, a member of the Jewish persuasion, is said to be the person chosen by the Minister of Public Instruction to take the place of M. Rénan as Professor of Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldaic at the Collège de France.

It is now generally admitted that the approaching French harvest will be inferior to the last, even should the weather prove as favourable as farmers could wish.

The results of the various elections throughout the Departments occupy all the available space of the Paris papers, and there are already sufficient elements furnished in the known returns to establish the substantial success of the Opposition in the aggregate.

The *Moniteur* states that the progress of the French arms in Mexico is so rapid and steady, that the Emperor Maximilian on his arrival will find the pacification of the country almost complete.

The Japanese Ambassadors had their final interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys on Saturday, and have left on their return direct to Japan. The object of their interview was to sign a convention confirming former treaties, to offer apologies for the assassination of Lieutenant Camus in Japan, and to guarantee the payment of the indemnity.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at Munich on Thursday morning, and were received by the King and the Royal Princes. The Imperial pair went on to Kissingen on the following day.

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* of Sunday states that a circular note was addressed by the Austrian Cabinet on the 14th instant to its diplomatic agents abroad, in order to refute the exaggerated and erroneous allegations to which the meeting of the two Emperors might give rise. The Austrian representatives are enjoined formally to deny that their Majesties have any definite object in view, or intend reciprocally to adopt any preconceived programme. The two Emperors will only exchange their views and ideas upon the questions which at present occupy the Cabinets. Count Rechberg recommends the diplomatic agents energetically to deny every rumour of the existence of any reservation in reference to a Holy Alliance, or of the slightest hostile feeling towards any Power whatever. With regard to the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the King of Prussia at Carlsbad, the circular observes that although under other circumstances it would be explained as a simple act of politeness, yet now, while the arms of Austria and Prussia are united in the interests of Germany, nothing is more natural than the wish of the Emperor to discuss with his august ally what measures might accelerate a pacific solution of the Dano-Germanic conflict.

There is much talk now in Germany of a proposal to supersede the Duke of Angustenburg as a candidate for the Duchies, and to put in his place the Prince Peter of Oldenburg, who is allied to the family of the Czar.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that there is a strong war feeling in that capital, especially in official circles. He states that if M. Von Bismark consents to the terms of the neutral Powers, nothing will remain to Prussia beyond such glory as she gathered at Dybbol by crushing an exhausted and unwary foe.

Peace concluded, the Government will remain once more *ultra-à-droite* with the domestic difficulty, while the Opposition will have acquired fresh grounds of complaint and pretext for hostility. It was not for this that the army crossed the Eider and marched into Jutland. At this rate little will have been won. It is not surprising, therefore, if more fighting be the ardent wish of M. von Bismark and his friends, and if Count Bernstorff be blamed in certain places for having shown, it is said, a desire for peace, and a too yielding disposition in the Conference. As regards the feeling of the public, it is probable that a war would be generally popular—at least until such time as reverses should be encountered.

There is a total disbelief that England will take up arms in this quarrel, and no amount of menace will produce any effect there.

The Government journals are full of adulation of France, and it is pointed out by Herr von Bismark's organ that,—

The neutrality of France, during a war between England and Germany, would give an immeasurable impulse to the development of French maritime commerce; and, while the traditional sympathies which linked Germany with Great Britain will be for ever rent asunder, the last shade of mistrust will disappear that here and there in Germany still exists towards the French Emperor.

Another paper, which professes to speak with some

authority, has an article which seems shaped as a feeler to test how far the popular reaction has gone in favour of the Government. It is intimated that the representatives of the country may be speedily summoned in order to replenish the Government resources, so that they may be prepared for any eventuality; and a hope is expressed that the "glorious impression" of recent triumphs will allay all disunion, and obtain for the Crown the support of the Chamber. Probably the appeal will succeed. The capture of Dybbol and the invasion of Jutland have perhaps atoned for all domestic wrong-doings on the part of the Government.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

It is asserted that the arrangements suggested by Sir Henry Bulwer have been agreed upon between the Porte and Prince Couza. These relate to a new constitution, with a Senate, and other important changes. The Conference regards the late proceedings in the Principalities as null. Prince Couza has been greatly fêted at Constantinople.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A decree has been promulgated in Morocco granting entire freedom of trade to Europeans.

The insurrection in Tunis appears to assume proportions more and more serious. Great agitation and alarm prevail in the capital.

GARIBALDI arrived at Ischia on the 20th inst., for sea-bathing. He is said to suffer much from his wound, and rheumatic affections. He was accompanied by his son and ten other persons.

THE POPE took part, on the 17th, in a religious service celebrating the anniversary of his accession. His Holiness subsequently received the congratulations of the Sacred College, the Prelates, and other distinguished persons.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS seem to have formed themselves into a league against Spain. Chili and Bolivia have joined Peru, and the Chilean squadron has at once been ordered into Peruvian waters. The French Consul at Panama has been insulted by the mob, and has demanded redress from the President.

THE PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION has returned to Bombay. The cable is now in working order. A message does not take more than half-an-hour to go from Kurrachee to Bussorah; but between the former place and Bombay there are frequent interruptions, a telegram sometimes taking five or six days.

NEGROES ENLISTING IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—It is stated in the St. Louis papers that the enlistment of 5,491 negroes in Missouri saves that State from the draft. Not only this, but there is a surplus of several hundred men to be carried to the account of the next call for troops.

A DESOLATE HOME.—Here is a remarkable story of family affliction:—Mrs. George W. Harvey, of Portland, Maine, recently lost in one week her husband, father, and brother. Her husband was captain in the 3rd Maine Regiment, and was mortally wounded in the recent battles, and while her brother, a soldier in the same regiment, was helping to carry him to the rear, he was also shot and instantly killed.—*American Paper*.

THE NEW YORK LADIES' ECONOMY MOVEMENT.—This movement has proved a dead failure. One paper says:—"A pledge was offered, and a few hundreds signed it, but the great majority stood aloof, and though the said pledge has remained at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission for signatures ever since, it has been severely let alone by the mass of the lady population. As we said last week, the movement cannot be made practical. The desire for dress is so radical and deep-seated, that nothing less than a convulsion of nature can affect it. Dress is with women what drink is with men, and is equally productive of intemperance, shame, degradation, and death. Heaven speed the time when a reform will come!" The *Boston Post* states that the result of the anti-silk movement in that city appears to be that the ladies have made extra purchases, so as to have a great quantity on hand, and that one retail dealer alone sold 12,000 dols. worth the day following the recent movement.

THE BRAHMIN'S RETURN.—Mahiputram Roparam, the Bombay Brahmin, brought an action for libel against some of his fellows, who, on his return from England, addressed him as a *patil*, i.e., a sinful man. He has failed in the action, which is chiefly remarkable for the opinions expressed by the native magistrate, himself a Hindoo, who tried the case. In the observations he made this officer stated that the step Mahiputram took was certain to create persecution. "He should have been prepared for it, and should not have submitted to the disgusting ceremonies which he performed. His enlightened mind must have been shocked at the performance of the ceremonies he underwent. He should have declined to perform these ceremonies on the broad ground that his visit to Europe was not inconsistent with the Vedic religion. If his caste fellows did not re-admit him into the caste, he should not have cared a straw for it." Surely the schoolmaster is abroad.—*Friend of India*.

RUSSIANISING POLAND.—The *Moscow Gazette*, after having announced the return of General Mouravieff to Wilna, mentions the system which the Czar's lieutenant intends to apply in the provinces under his government:—

The plan may be summed up as follows:—The history of the western provinces has destined them to become a Russian country; they must therefore be made Russian. To attain that object General Mouravieff is about to organise in Lithuania a system of Russian colonisation on the largest bases. That system consists, in first

attracting to those districts from the more distant part of the empire purchasers of estates and capitalists of all kinds, to form a class of Russian landlords. An attempt will then be made to establish colonies of farmers, composed principally of old believers, known for their firm attachment to Russian customs and the Russian faith. The lands will also be distributed among the soldiers, to form agricultural colonies, after they shall have been liberated from military service. Until groups of learned and enlightened Russians shall have been formed in the country, in numbers sufficiently large for the local administration to be recruited amongst them, all the functionaries must be drawn from the provinces of the interior. The Catholic clergy must be subjected to the strictest watch, and measures taken to destroy their pernicious influence.

DAHOMY.—Letters from Mr. William Craft give a gratifying account of his reception at Whydah, and of his efforts to open up a legitimate commerce in that stronghold of the African slave-trade. The people gave him a warm welcome, calling him "a truthful black Englishman," and expressing pleasure that he had come back so near the appointed time. The King has sent his stick a great many times to inquire after Mr. Craft's health, and has requested him to proceed to the capital on a visit. The King has also renewed the assurance that both the people and the land shall be employed in the cultivation of cotton; and to this part of his enterprise Mr. Craft is now actively directing his attention. The means having been placed at his command by the Countess of Huntingdon's Missionary Society, he has established a school at Whydah, in which he hopes many children of that town will be educated. Although a large portion of Whydah had been destroyed by fire, Mr. Craft's place of business fortunately escaped uninjured. He has every confidence in the success of his mission, and he says that what stimulates this hope is the fact that the people flock around him and give him their confidence.

THE CIRCASSIAN EXODUS.—The committee announce that they have transmitted 1,000*l.* to Dr. Milligan, as an instalment for the relief of the exiles from Circassia. The following letter from the Rev. B. Philpot, vicar of Lydney, is interesting as from an eye-witness. It is dated Constantinople, June 6:—

Our first meeting with them was at Czernavoda. The rays of the setting sun fell upon a crowd of 20,000 men, women, and children lying upon the short grass of the mountain slope close by the Danube, reminding us affecting, though on a rougher and smaller scale, of the encampment of the Israelites in the Wilderness. After landing the good pacha, our captain stood out into the middle of the river, being warned that his vessel would soon be covered by swarms of starving creatures crying out for help. On landing at sunrise to take the rail at Kustendji, we found that the pacha had already turned to account every available means of provision for the benefit of the poor emigrants, and had ordered all the carriages that could be found, including some hundreds of cattle-trucks, to be applied to the conveyance of the crowds gathered at Kustendji to different places on the shores of the Danube. We passed one long train of them on our way, but of the scene which lay before us on arriving at the Black Sea it would be vain to attempt any description. Dense masses of ragged men, women, and children literally covered the seashore. All looked wan and hungry. Many were all but naked. Several lay dying, and fair delicate girls, with their heads reposing upon their mothers' bosoms, seemed only to be waiting for those mothers' hands to close their eyes in death. Several women were washing their children in the sea, for Nured Pacha had considerably ordered some tons of soap to be at once distributed among them. Mostly the clothes were washed upon them, and so left to dry upon them in the sun. This brief and hasty statement may lead some of your readers to assist more readily the efforts of the committee which we hear is already established in England on behalf of the Circassian exiles. Numbers are still on their way from the Caucasus, and it was only last evening that a vessel full of them entered the Bosphorus; but the quarantine officer, learning that fever and smallpox prevailed on board, immediately ordered the vessel back, and the captain was told to bury the 150 dead on board in the Black Sea. It is hoped by many that this deep affliction and the Christian sympathy shown to the sufferers may be overruled to their spiritual enlightenment.

A FLOURISHING RAGGED-SCHOOL.

On Wednesday evening Lord Shaftesbury presided at the annual meeting of "The One Tun Ragged-school" (formerly a public-house), Westminster. This institution is remarkable not only for the good it has done as a ragged-school, but for the various institutions which by the energy of Miss Adeline Cooper have been gathered around it. The noble chairman was supported by the Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Joseph Payne (deputy assistant judge), Mr. W. H. Miller, the Revs. J. Rogers, J. Wright, &c. The proceeding having been opened with a hymn and prayers, in which the children, to the number of between fifty and sixty, heartily joined, the noble chairman presented to several of the boys and girls prizes, consisting of the "Bible Cyclopædia," and various sums of money, after which, the secretary read a brief report. The following statistics will show the wide and beneficial actions of this admirable institution:—

There are 255 children (90 boys, 115 girls, and 50 infants), attending the day, evening, and Sunday-schools; 90 members of the mothers' meeting (the parents of the children), who are supplied with flannel, print, calico, &c., at fourpence in the shilling under cost price, the thread, tape, needles, &c., being supplied gratuitously. A clothing club is attached to the Sunday-school, amount of deposit 22*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, on which 1*l.* 4*d.* in the shilling was given. The Band of Hope numbers nearly 500 boys and girls, a penny bank is attached to it; amount of children's deposits 44*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, to which twopenny in the shilling was added. 10 girls and 8 boys had gone to

service, 14 boys and girls to various employments, 7 boys to the shoeblack societies (red and purple), and one boy had been placed in a refuge, all were going on well. 10 boys and 2 girls received the school prize for having given entire satisfaction to their employers from one to five years, with good characters from the day and Sunday-school teachers. The three lads who are seventeen years of age, and have retained the situations above five years, in which they were first placed out, are now fairly started in life, and are receiving good wages. There has been much sickness and mortality in consequence of the overcrowding in small rooms, through so many houses having been pulled down; eleven little ones have died in the infants' gallery, and two boys. The Working Men's Club, in Duck-lane, continues, by God's goodness, very prosperous; it was enlarged a second time in November at the cost of 570*l.*, all of which has been paid, the Marquis of Westminster having contributed 150*l.* There are above 600 members who manage all their own affairs by their own committees; the Bible-class and Sunday service and week-day prayer-meeting are much valued.

After several addresses had been delivered, the Earl of Shaftesbury observed that the various matters contained in the report, while showing the success which had attended Miss Cooper's efforts, only illustrated what was going on in every part of that great metropolis, through the agency of some 120 or 130 similar institutions, which had aided in improving the humbler classes in society, amidst a population of 3,200,000 persons. (Hear, hear.) They would, therefore, be grateful to Almighty God for having put it into the minds of a few energetic persons to establish these ragged-schools, which were working out so much good amongst a class of society that stood so much in need of social and religious instruction. He might mention that he was going in a few days to distribute 300 prizes to mothers in the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury, for keeping their rooms clean and tidy, and he trusted he should have a similar opportunity of presenting prizes in that neighbourhood next year.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Windsor. On Friday the Dean of Westminster and Lady Augusta Stanley had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal family. Earl de Grey and Ripon, and the Dean of Christchurch, have been on a visit. The Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Christchurch preached the sermon.

On Thursday the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred witnessed the schooner race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The day was fine, and the race a most interesting one. On Friday night the Marchioness of Westminster gave a grand ball in honour of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Grosvenor House. Great preparations were made for the reception of the illustrious visitors, who were accompanied by the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and Prince Alfred. The magnificent picture-gallery and connecting suite of saloons, which contain the valuable and choice collection of paintings by the ancient masters, universally known as "The Grosvenor Collection," were thrown open on the occasion. The gardens in the rear of the mansion and the walks were arranged with variegated lamps, some hundreds being also suspended from the branches of the trees.

On Saturday, Mr. Inglehart, in the name of the Duke of Newcastle, presented to the Princess of Wales a gold casket offered as a bridal gift from Lady Young and the ladies of New South Wales.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon William Shee, Esq., one of the judges of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

It is stated that the Committee of Council on Education are to continue payments to teachers and pupil-teachers as formerly under the old code till the end of June, 1865; but that the examination of the schools is to be conducted according to the forms and standards of the revised code, which provide for the individual examination of the children in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

On Sunday afternoon Prince Alfred went to Woodnorton, near Evesham, to visit his Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, who is suffering from a severe illness. He returned to Windsor on Monday, and subsequently went on a visit to Marlborough House.

On Monday Mustapha Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, and Sir Moses Montefiore and Earl Granville, had audiences of the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Alfred attended a grand banquet and ball given in their honour by the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn. Covers were laid for thirty persons. The gardens in the rear of the mansion were illuminated at dusk by variegated lamps. During dinner and until dancing commenced the military band played a selection of favourite music. There was a very numerous assemblage at the ball, which opened at eleven o'clock. The Prince of Wales danced with the Marchioness of Abercorn, and the Princess with her noble host. The Duke of Cambridge and Lady Georgina Hamilton, and Prince Alfred and the Countess of Westmoreland, were *vis-à-vis*. Dancing continued up to nearly one o'clock, when a sumptuous supper was served up, refreshments of a less solid description being supplied in the dining-room,

throughout the night. The Prince and Princess of Wales remained to a late hour.

Monday was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Queen's accession to the British Throne. It was celebrated in the usual loyal manner.

The Archbishop of Canterbury received the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone and a select party at dinner on Saturday at Lambeth Palace.

The Channel fleet at Spithead is engaged filling up with coal, provisions, and stores, in readiness to proceed to the Baltic, should its presence be required in that quarter. Every ship in the fleet is in the most perfect order.—*Times*.

Law and Police.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—This extraordinary case was resumed on Friday in the House of Lords, there being present the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Kingsdown, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord Wensleydale. The Attorney-General continued his elaborate address on behalf of Mrs. (Longworth) Yelverton, and had not concluded when the court adjourned to Tuesday. Yesterday he concluded his speech. The learned gentleman was followed by the Lord Advocate on the same side, who had not concluded his address when their lordships adjourned. The judgment is almost certain to be postponed, and will very likely not be delivered until shortly before the prorogation of Parliament at the end of July. There is a very general impression in the House, on the part of those who are fond of indulging in conjecture, and who seem to base their anticipations upon the mode in which all the law lords, including especially the Lord Chancellor, treated the arguments of Mr. Rolt and Sir Hugh Cairns throughout the five days and a half these learned gentlemen were addressing the House, that the judgment will, if not unanimously, at least by a majority of their lordships, be given in favour of Mrs. Yelverton.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.—The case of Kate Milligan v. Johnstone, came on for trial in the Court of Common Pleas on Friday. This action was brought by the plaintiff, a parasol-dealer at 151, Cheapside, against the defendant, as the proprietor of the *Herald and Standard*, for an article which appeared in March last, and which the complainant alleged to be a libel on her character. It arose out of the fact that some unknown scoundrel wrote letters to young women for immoral purposes, and asked them to communicate with him under the initials of "W. F." at 151, Cheapside. In commenting on this circumstance the editor mentioned the names of the parties living at the specified address, which were in the *London Directory*. The friends of the plaintiff chose to construe this into a libel on her character, and the judge, in summing up the case, while he exonerated the writer from malice, left it to the jury to say whether there was such an insinuation on the lady's personal character as required her to come forward and clear herself. The jury found for the plaintiff, with 40*s.* damages. The question of costs was left undecided.

STATE OF LANCASHIRE.—At the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee at Manchester on Monday, Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth in the chair, Mr. Farnall read a report which stated the decrease in the persons receiving relief in the last four weeks to be 9,406 persons. The hon. secretary stated that 33,732*l.* had been received from the Cotton Districts Relief Committee, and that the balance in the bank was 137,447*l.* The report of the hon. secretary showed that the numbers in receipt of relief both from boards and guardians and relief committees were—

At the end of January, 1863	456,786
" " " 1864	203,352
" " " May, 1864	113,618

or, in May last, about one-fourth of the number assisted at the end of January, 1863. A farther analysis of the several places in which relief is given by separate committees shows that there were at the end of May, 1864, only fifteen places in which more than 500 persons were in receipt of relief. Six of these places were in the union of Ashton-under-Lyne, and of the rest some have closed their relief lists since the end of May. The whole number of places which administered relief in May was reduced to 64, from the highest number of 179; and in about half the places in which committees remained in a state of activity in May, 1864, less than 200 persons were in receipt of relief. Reference was made to the necessity which lay upon the committee for husbanding their resources. Many contingencies may affect the extent of employment in factories. Hitherto prices have been maintained. It is not easy to predict the extent, character, or duration of the embarrassment which may be experienced when prices begin to fall. There is abundant reason for the extension of public works before next winter, and also that the resources at the disposal of this committee should be as little as possible impaired before new causes of embarrassment interfere with the present extent of factory work.

A REVIEW OF YORKSHIRE VOLUNTEERS took place at Doncaster on Monday. The weather was favourable, and the attendance of spectators large. More than 7,000 Volunteers took part in the review and the sham fight which followed. Colonel McMurdo was the inspecting officer, and both he and the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding highly complimented the Volunteers on their efficiency.

Literature.

WEBSTER'S GRAMMAR OF THE
NEW TESTAMENT.*

Mr. Webster is one of the authors of perhaps the most useful and satisfactory edition of the Greek Testament published in this country. In working through the whole of the New Testament, as he has thus had to do, he has enjoyed the very best possible training for the preparation of such a work as the present. And though we do not think this work will, in the confidence of our students, supplant the scholarly and complete treatise of Winer, or even that of Mr. Green (the great barrier to the use of which is its exorbitant price), it is throughout marked by much of that sound judgment which characterises the notes to "Webster and Wilkinson's" Greek Testament. Its scholarship—to speak with candour—strikes us as in some respects defective; and the general tone adopted by the writer in his preface, in characterising the labours of some others in the same field, is narrow in the extreme. Mr. Webster evidently has not the slightest suspicion that he is speaking uncharitably of any one, and yet his language cannot but be felt to be extremely one-sided and offensive, especially with regard to those German scholars who have with so much patience and so valuable fruit laboured in the field in which he is himself engaged. To depreciate Winer in comparison with Alford and others, who have in the judgment of the author "furnished more reliable matter in their grammatical comments," is almost as if one were to speak of having found Jelf and Kerchever Arnold more serviceable to him than Kühner or Krüger. It surely ought to have been remembered that Winer's work is now in its eighth edition—besides translations—and has been the mine from which all grammatical commentators upon the New Testament have to a large extent obtained their materials. The very circumstances pointed to by Mr. Webster as detracting from the worth of the book—as its numerous references to works now little known or read, and its polemical passages, are just evidences of its being older than any other work of the kind, reflecting still to some extent the opinions and controversies of its birth. Again, nothing can possibly be in worse taste than such a remark as the following:—"Of the Germans, it is difficult to say who of them receive, and who reject, the facts of Christianity embodied in the three creeds; while none of them enjoy the benefit of the practical commentary on Holy Writ which is provided in our Liturgy and Articles." (!) Can insular prejudice go beyond this? But we must not allow indignation to carry us away, and will therefore turn to the cooler matter which forms, happily, the bulk of the book. We shall hardly grow hot over "anarthrous" substantives, and "cognate" accusatives, and other such impersonal substance as grammar deals with; and any strictures we may make upon Mr. Webster's treatment of such entities will be quite apart from the ground of complaint we have inadvertently upon above.

The present work is a *multum in parvo*. Besides the grammar proper, it contains a chapter on the "Peculiarities of Hellenistic Greek," which is succinct and judicious; on the "Formation of Words"; and on "Synonyms"; together with a series of "Hints on the Authorised Version,"—of which we cannot speak very highly. The first point we shall refer to in detail will be the use of the Article—a subject in connection with which Bishop Middleton's minute and patient labours were too important and valuable even yet to be lost sight of. The great result of Middleton's book was that it exploded the loose notions before prevalent as to the "redundancy" of the Article. It matters not whether his explanations were in every case sound (in very many they unquestionably were so); it was something to have a language cleared of a part of speech which had no sufficient account to give of itself, and might be omitted or inserted at the pleasure of the writer, not to say the poet. Hence we were startled to find a section in Webster, headed the "Rhetorical" use of the Article. When we speak of the rhetorical use of a word, we mean that the precise sense, though not the rhetorical force, of the language might have been conveyed without such a use: as, for example, where the Apostle speaks of himself as "*less than the least of all saints*"; or again (as our translators have happily enough rendered it) "*not a whit behind the very chiefest Apostles.*" But such is not the case when a word conveys grammatically even a shade of meaning which would not have been conveyed without it. And under this latter description fall—by the author's

own account—those applications of the Article here strangely designated "Rhetorical" (p. 33). Among them are such plain examples as ἡ παρθένος "*the virgin*," foretold by Isaiah vii. 14; ὁ ἐρχόμενος, "*the coming one*," the Messiah; ὁ προφήτης, "*that prophet*," viz., the prophet spoken of in a well-known portion of the Old Testament. We are giving Mr. Webster's own explanations; than which nothing could be more sound and just. Only we should like to see his "Rhetorical" use of the article dismissed to that limbo where dwell "enallages," "hypallages," "poetical usages," and other *monstra grammaticorum*. Still less satisfactory is the section on the use or omission of the Article with the words for God, Lord, Christ, etc.

"Θεός" (says Mr. Webster, quoting the writer in the *Quarterly*, whom some of our readers may remember) occurs without the Article (1), where the Deity is contrasted with what is human, or with the universe as distinct from its Creator, or with the nature and acts of evil spirits; (2), when the essential attributes of Deity are spoken of; (3), when operations proceeding from God are appropriated to one of the three Divine persons; (4), when the Deity is spoken of as heathens would speak, or a Jew who denied the existence of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. But the article seems to be used (1), when the Deity is spoken of in the Christian point of view, as the one true God, opposed to the Gods of Heathenism; (2), when the First Person of the blessed Trinity is specially designated, unless its insertion is unnecessary by (sic) the addition of *πατήρ*, or some distinctive epithet."—P. 29.

We do not hesitate to say this is mere verbiage. The student who attempts to follow such guidance, will not be long before he finds that he is pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, and that the less "pretentious" observations of the authority whom Mr. Webster so undervalues, are infinitely more useful. It is impossible to search the text of the New Testament carefully without coming to the conclusion, that the omission of the article before Θεός is due to idiomatic and grammatical considerations rather than to any difference of meaning. It is oftener than not omitted after prepositions, and when there is any kind of attributive, or closely connected substantive—doubtless, for the sake of conciseness of expression, as well as because no effect of indefiniteness is then caused: whilst in the more emphatic positions, as when it is the subject of a sentence, it is regularly, and perhaps without exception, employed. But the rules quoted by our author are so framed that it is hardly possible for a case of any kind to occur, which might not by the exercise of a little ingenuity be brought equally well under the former or the latter set of categories. Take for example Gal. iv. 4: "God (Θεός) sent forth his Son": where according to the former set (No. 3), one might have been led to expect the article to be omitted, as an "operation proceeding from God" is certainly "appropriated to one of three Divine Persons." But no; according to the latter (No. 2), the article is in place because the "First Person" of the Godhead is spoken of! And all this seems so very orthodox and profound, that many persons will imagine it must be true. Our eye has just lighted upon another passage in positively amusing opposition to the rule, that the article is used when "the Deity is spoken of . . . as opposed to the gods of Paganism." Not to overload our columns with Greek type, we will merely say that it is to be found in 1 Cor. x. 20.

One or two other unsatisfactory statements we will just indicate without criticising them minutely. "The article," we are told, "is omitted after verbs of calling, appointing, in order to fix attention on the peculiar inherent meaning of the word" (p. 42). The fact is, the article could not logically be expressed.—"The adjective (*ᾠς*) without the article, expresses not an intrinsic quality belonging to the noun, but a circumstance or condition predicated of it" (p. 43). It is difficult to see what this observation means.—"The neuter plural is strictly speaking an 'objective case'" (p. 50). Of course this is equally true of the singular, though the language quoted implies that it is confined to the plural.—"A collective noun in the singular is joined to an adjectival attributive in the plural" (p. 53). This is awkwardly put, and indeed, as it stands, incorrect. The adjective must be predicative, not attributive.—"The case of the Relative . . . generally takes the case of the Antecedent" (p. 54).—"Apposition is sometimes expressed by means of *ὡς*" (p. 56). Never.—"The dative expresses the second term of two nouns standing in relation to each other, but with the additional notion of an interval lying between the two objects" (p. 76). If this has any meaning, we should like to know what it is.

But we must not attempt within the limits of a newspaper article to follow our author through the whole of a book so full of matter as the present. And we should be sorry to be understood as meaning to say more, than that a book on the whole good and useful has considerable

blemishes. In his treatment of the cases and prepositions, Mr. Webster has mainly followed Dr. Donaldson;—whose grammar is unquestionably one of the best products of English scholarship, if not a book to be swallowed entire;—though he has acted judiciously in excluding what is more fanciful in the treatment of his predecessor. We cannot, therefore, refrain from expressing our amazement at the hallucination which could lead him to imagine that the trumpery and inaccurate paragraph which forms the introduction to his chapter on prepositions deserved to be extracted and preserved. The reader will puzzle himself to small purpose indeed, if he tries to comprehend the statement that "the hinder extremity of a horizontal line may be indicated by 'ἐν' or 'ὡς'!" (p. 149.) In other words, that (while it is neither), it may be conceived of as at once on the line and under it! This is beyond us, we confess.

Mr. Webster's treatment of the synonyms is in the main judicious and accurate; and the addition of this matter will be a boon to those who are limited to few books. The "Hints," as we indicated above, are of no great value; and in some cases comprehend translations which are totally unjustifiable. Thus in 1 Cor. ix. 9, "Doth God care for oxen," Mr. Webster would have us read, "Are oxen the special objects of God's care":—supplying a word which has nothing to represent it in the original. The rendering of the Authorised Version here is certainly not happy, and it would be quite possible so to render the verse as at once accurately to represent the Apostle's thought, and to obviate the objection to which the passage as it stands is open. "Is it for the oxen that God is caring?" would much more faithfully correspond to the words of the original. Again, Mr. Webster states, as if it were an undoubted fact, that Quirinus was twice governor of Syria. Now, though it is true that the acute examinations of A. Zumpt (one of those *bêtes noires* of Mr. Webster), have made it highly probable that such was the case, and thus removed all serious difficulty from the passage, it would have been more truthful to say that it was only a probability. Acts xxiii. 5, is rendered, "I did not consider (*ᾤδω*) that he is 'High Priest,'"—obviously from what are called "subjective" considerations. Instead of "sin is dead" (Rom. vii. 8), we have "sin is dormant"—a very questionable improvement indeed. "For not, I ween, is it angels he 'succours'" (Heb. ii. 16), reminds us of Bohn's classical series, and our school-days' perplexities with Greek particles. "He that is of God is 'not a sinner, sins not habitually,'" is another of the worst class of mistranslations; namely, those due to theological prepossessions. Has it never occurred to the author, that the manner of the inspired writers is to use words *boldly*, not timorously and cautiously; and that the function of the translator and of the commentator are distinct?

We are so much indebted to the author for his valuable services to New Testament study, that we should have been glad to give a more unreservedly favourable opinion of his book. But he will not, we trust, value our appreciation the less that we have candidly pointed out what we regard as the defects of the book.

JOSEPH STURGE.*

Joseph Sturge, the high-minded and honourable English merchant, the conscientious Christian politician, the untiring friend of the slave, and the devoted and consistent member of a humble but useful Christian sect, was a striking illustration of the greatness of goodness. He had no distinguished social position; his talents, though very respectable, were not brilliant; he was not one of the millionaires of the commercial world; he never obtained a seat amongst our legislators, yet his active life was singularly productive of great results to the cause of humanity and freedom, and he has left behind him an unsullied reputation which the most powerful statesman might well envy. Unfortunately we have very few such men. It is only too common for earnest Christian men to look suspiciously upon everything which would lead them into the turmoil of active public life, to regard political controversies as something common and unclean, and to content themselves with pursuing a path of usefulness in which they are not brought into painful collision with their fellow-men. There is the greater reason, therefore, that a fitting tribute of honour should be paid to the few who place before themselves a different ideal of Christian life, and seek to reduce it to practice; who feel that religious principle should make a man better in every station

* *The Syntax and Synonyms of the New Testament.* By WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A. London: Rivingtons.

* *Memoirs of Joseph Sturge.* By H. RICHARD. London: Partridge and Bennet.

of life, and that the Christian has no right, from a selfish love of comfort, or a regard to personal reputation, to evade the obligations which rest on him as a citizen; who believe that the great laws of the Gospel apply to communities as much as to individuals, to public as much as to private life: and who therefore spare no effort to make the influence of Christianity felt in the correction of abuses, the redress of wrongs, or the relief of sufferings. The steady and consistent pursuit of such a course is the more difficult, because those who adopt it have to meet not only with the active opposition of determined opponents, but with what is often more difficult to bear—the distrust and censure of those professed friends who shrink nervously from all agitation, and are ready to make any or every sacrifice for the preservation of peace. Uncompromising devotion to principle, undoubting trust in Truth and the God of Truth, an utter scorn of that temporising expediency by which the most sacred causes are often compromised, and the fruits of the generous efforts of earnest men entirely lost, a steadfast determination to do the right regardless of consequences, and a courage which is prepared to meet the most cruel calumnies, or even to endure the loss of the most cherished friendships, are the qualities which prepare a man to play this very difficult part. They were found to an eminent degree in Joseph Sturge, and hence his life was one of singular beauty and goodness. We are glad that such a man has met with an appreciating biographer, one who has thorough sympathy with the principles by which the good man's character was formed, and is himself identified with most of the movements to which his life was devoted. Perhaps in some cases he has fallen into the very natural error of estimating too highly the services rendered by his hero to certain philanthropic enterprises; or at least of placing some of his fellow-labourers too much in the background. There are some of his opinions in which we cannot fully agree, and we should have been glad if some of the questions raised had been treated in a broader and more impartial spirit. But we heartily welcome the book as a faithful and interesting record of an unselfish, laborious, and useful career, and a life-like portrait of a man who was a bright example of Christian excellence.

Joseph Sturge was, as will be known to most of our readers, a zealous member of the Society of Friends, with which, indeed, his ancestors had been connected almost from its very commencement. To the influences by which he had thus been surrounded from his childhood, and the principles which had been carefully instilled into him, may be attributed many of the virtues which graced his private life, and made his public course so honourable to himself, and so full of blessing to others. His intense truthfulness, his determined hatred of oppression in every shape, his disregard to the mere conventionalisms of political and social life, his active sympathy with all forms of sorrow and suffering, his thorough independence, and his resolution to accept no other guidance but that of principle, are just the qualities which we might have expected to see developed by the training which he enjoyed, when brought to bear upon one with a mind so active and spirit so simple and manly as his. A somewhat amusing example of his strong sense of truth, even while a child, as given by his biographer, shows the genuine Quaker spirit.

"When about six years old he was on a visit to a friend of his mother's at Frenchay, near Bristol. Sauntering about one day, he came near the house of an eccentric old man belonging to the Society of Friends, who, among other troubles of life, was sorely annoyed by the depredations of a neighbour's pigs. Half in jest and half in earnest, perhaps, he told Joseph to drive the pigs into a pond close by. The boy, delighted with the fun, went to work with a will. But presently a woman, the owner of the pigs, rushed out of an adjoining house with a broom in her hand, which she flourished with great wrath over her head. The tempter, who was still standing by, in order to cover his own share in the transaction, shook his head at the little culprit, and said gravely,

"Ah! Satan finds some mischief still,
For idle hands to do."

The child looked up at him indignantly and said, "Thee be'st Satan, then, for thee told me to do it."

Though adhering closely to the observances of his sect, he was perfectly free from any tinge of cant, and while firmly maintaining his own opinions, showed nothing of uncharitableness in his judgment of others. His views on most questions were what would be generally considered extreme; but they had been formed with thoughtfulness, were advocated with calm and sober reasoning, and were carried out to his own personal inconvenience and loss. No doubt, many who are not troubled with too scrupulous a conscience, will think that he was often too rigid and uncompromising in the application of his principles, but at least they must confess that he was the sufferer, and that such an example of loyalty to conscience deserves the respect even of those who differ from his views. This highly developed conscientiousness was, indeed, one of his most marked characteristics, and many were

the difficulties into which it brought him. In early life he was drawn for the militia, and as his principles would not allow him either to serve or to find a substitute, he had to see a few sheep which he owned, sold to satisfy the demands of the law. He adopted the principles of Total Abstinence, and therefore felt himself bound to abandon the malting, one of the most lucrative parts of his business, and ultimately to give up the sale of barley for distilling or malting purposes altogether. When elected an alderman of Birmingham, he adopted a course which we should beglad to see extensively followed, refusing to sign the declaration required by law, because he held that it involved a recognition of the rights of Church Establishments. "Although," he said, "I may not have to support the opinion, as an alderman, I deem it unsafe to draw a distinction between my actions as a private individual and those I perform in virtue of any office I hold." Having manfully but unsuccessfully opposed the running of Sunday trains on the London and Birmingham Railway, he retired from the honourable and profitable position he held as a director of an undertaking which acted in contravention of what he deemed right. In the Free Trade controversy he was content to separate himself from friends whom he heartily respected, and with whom he had long acted, because he believed that, in their desire to obtain their end, they were losing sight of higher considerations. It is not necessary to agree with him in all or any of these opinions, to admire and reverence the man whose life was thus one steady, continuous, and disinterested protest on behalf of what he believed to be the teachings of the Gospel of Christ.

Nor must it be forgotten that it was not simply in acts that came under the notice of the world that this high quality was apparent. It was just as manifest in all the transactions of his private business. Engaged in a trade which, especially in the early part of his career, was liable to sudden and extreme fluctuations; and in which, therefore, there was much of the speculative element, his conduct was a model of commercial integrity. His great aim in life was not to get rich—indeed he was remarkably alive to the responsibilities and perils attendant upon wealth—but to do the right, to fill his own place wisely and well, to deal with all with whom he was brought into connection in a Christian temper, to hold his wealth as a talent, and to make his business a means of glorifying God and doing good to his fellow-men. His principles were sometimes put to a very severe test. At two different periods, his losses were so serious as to straiten his means and even endanger his position; but we are told that, "with his characteristic decision, he at once reduced his expenditure to his altered circumstances. On one occasion, for three years in succession, he limited his expenses to 100*l.* a-year, and during that period was known sometimes to deny himself a dinner, that he might still have something to bestow upon the more necessitous." With this high-minded integrity was united a quality very rarely to be found in association with it—a kind consideration for those whose morality had been less honourable or whose course had been more unprosperous; and his defaulting debtors have often owed to him not only the remission of their debt, but the supply of their wants. So beautiful were the relations existing between his firm and those employed in their manufacturing establishments at Gloucester—so anxiously were the interests of the work-people cared for—so scrupulously just were all his arrangements with them, and so varied the means employed for their intellectual, social, and moral elevation,—that even a hostile Tory print of the city was constrained to render homage to the untiring benevolence of himself and his brother, "who (it says) we should be almost tempted to think are the veritable Brothers Cheeryble," a firm "whose conduct to their dependents does afford countenance to Mr. Dickens's amiable 'exaggeration.'" We dwell the longer upon this point, because we believe that there are few truths that need to be more constantly and earnestly enforced than the duty of applying the precepts of the Gospel fully to the work of trade. How rarely is it remembered that the claims of Christianity are not satisfied by a mere observance of the requirements of law, or a regard to the maxims of the world's commercial code; but that a grasping spirit, a readiness to take advantage either of the ignorance or necessity of others, an un pitying selfishness which will exact its own right to the uttermost farthing, and a reckless speculation which perils the money of others as well as that of the man himself, are as much opposed to the spirit of the Gospel as actual fraud! How seldom do we meet with such an incident as the following; and how great would be the power for good wielded by Christian men whose lives were in harmony with the lofty principle of which it is so striking an illustration! It was told by a gentleman who

accidentally heard his name mentioned at an hotel in Harrogate:—

"He is one of the most honourable and upright men I know. I reside in Ireland, and am in the corn trade, and have had business transactions with Messrs. Sturge. Some years ago a cargo of grain was passing between us, and by some unavoidable circumstances the vessel met with serious detentions, entailing very considerable loss. A question arose between us as to the party on whom the loss should devolve; and not being able to settle it ourselves, it was mutually agreed to refer it. The award was given, and the transaction accordingly arranged. A few months afterwards our firm received a letter from Messrs. Sturge, stating that, on deliberate reconsideration of all the circumstances, they had reached the conclusion that the decision of the referee was unduly in their favour, and they therefore enclosed a draft for 300*l.*, which would be to them an equitable and satisfactory adjustment of the affair."

Mr. Richard's volume is rendered specially interesting by the insight it gives into some of those noble enterprises with which Joseph Sturge was identified. Foremost among these stands the struggle for the emancipation of the slave. We, who have been so ready with our censures upon our transatlantic brethren for their tardiness in this work, seem to forget how short a period has elapsed since England herself was roused to a sense of her sin in sanctioning the abominations, not only of slavery, but of the slave-trade; and how great the difficulties which the Christian philanthropy of our own country had to overcome before the fetters of our own bondmen were finally broken. The review of the long and anxious struggle here given may serve to modify our self-complacency, and correct our impatience in judging our brethren. From the time when first Wilberforce and his associates began to agitate for the abolition of the slave-trade, down to the day when Joseph Sturge saw the consummation of his fondest hopes and the end of his unwearied toils in the collapse of that gigantic fraud—the Apprenticeship system—not a step was gained without hard fighting. The leaders of both political parties held aloof, until the Whigs were forced into action, and when they moved, they fell far short both of their own professions and the reasonable expectations of the friends of the negro. The battle was won by the unbending firmness and self-sacrificing toils of a few simple Christian men, among whom Joseph Sturge deserves to hold a high place. In reading Mr. Richard's biography, however, we have had the feeling that justice has hardly been done to some other labourers in the field, and we believe that no one would have been more ready to take such an objection to some of the representations here given than the subject of the memoir himself. Still, in saying this, we are not insensible to the eminent services rendered by Joseph Sturge. To the firmness with which he opposed every compromise, to the boldness with which he appealed to popular sympathy, to his personal toils and sacrifices in the work, very much of the ultimate success was due. We are fully sensible of the difficulty and value of the services rendered by the early opponents of slavery, who laboured under special disadvantages at a time when Toryism was predominant, and when the advocates of any reform were regarded with dislike and suspicion. But we are bound to say that the timid policy which they afterwards advocated—a policy perhaps suited to their advancing years—would never have accomplished the abolition of slavery. To the "Agency Committee," at the head of which were James Cropper and Joseph Sturge, and the "moral insurrection," as Mr. Richard happily phrases it, which its lecturers created among the people, we are indebted for the partial triumph of the movement in the scheme for gradual emancipation proposed by the Whig Government. The last and not least difficult achievement of the whole, the abolition of the Apprenticeship system, was Mr. Sturge's own work. From the first he protested against this precious Whig scheme, and watched its workings with intense anxiety. It was he who directed attention to the wrongs which, under the cloak of this specious arrangement, were done to the slave; who undertook a long and perilous journey to the West Indies, to collect the evidence which might satisfy the British public that their benevolent designs had been thwarted, and their great sacrifices made almost in vain; who awakened public opinion in reprobation of the iniquity; and who (to use Lord Brougham's words) "*won the game off his own bat.*"

A certain class of mawkish Christians may fancy that Mr. Sturge's earnest labours on behalf of "Complete" or "Manhood Suffrage" require some apology. We are told by his biographer, and we can well believe, that many were the remonstrances addressed to him on the subject, even by members of his own community, who seemed unable to comprehend how so much political activity could be compatible with a devotional temper. Christian politicians—men who are politicians because they are Christians—are so rare, that it is not wonderful that the few should often be egregiously misjudged. Certain we are that there was no work of his

life which Mr. Sturge undertook in obedience to deeper religious convictions, or which he carried on in a more truly Christian spirit, than that connected with the "Complete Suffrage" agitation. He was not one of the vulgar clamourers about natural rights, whose only aim is personal distinction and political influence, nor was he one of those condescending friends of the working man who take away from the worth of any good they do by the insufferable tone of patronage which they adopt. He felt that, as a Christian, he was bound to "honour all men"; and his efforts on behalf of the unenfranchised masses of the community were an attempt to carry out that Divine injunction. His keen sense of justice forbade him to seek for his class a monopoly of political privileges which he believed to be the birthright of all; while his strong confidence in his fellow-men preserved him from those nervous apprehensions as to the result of democratic progress by which many are influenced. He was disappointed in the accomplishment of his cherished desires: he found more selfishness, more party spirit, more petty intrigue, and less generous trust and forbearance, than he anticipated; and he retired from public political life with a feeling of sadness, but his faith in the principles he had advocated was never shaken, nor does he seem to have regretted the part which he took in the agitation, however depressed by the result. Let those who differ most from the opinions, recognise the single-mindedness, devotedness, and perseverance of the man; and admire the beauty of his simple and undoubting faith in the Gospel, as furnishing the true guide for all political action, and the one great remedy for all forms of social oppression and evil. The extent to which its teachings influenced his whole deportment, is illustrated by the following beautiful anecdote:—

"The Rev. J. H. Wilson, now secretary of the Home Missionary Society, but who was once associated with Mr. Sturge in some of his labours at Birmingham, tells an anecdote which is beautifully illustrative of this. At one of the stormy political meetings which were often held in the town, in connection with the question of the suffrage, a working man opposed some proposal of his with a pertinacity and passion which provoked Mr. Sturge to rebuke him in words which no one else thought particularly harsh or offensive. Still, when the excitement was over, the remembrance of them grieved him deeply. The next morning he sent for Mr. Wilson, and said to him, 'James, thou must find out that working man to whom I spoke last night, and bring him to me.' 'But I don't know his name, or where he lives,' was the reply. 'It doesn't signify,' answered he, 'he must be found; I have not slept all night for thinking of the words I said to him. I can't rest until I have apologised and asked his pardon.' The quest was made, and the man found and brought to him, and he did apologise with a manly candour and humility that went straight to the poor fellow's heart. From that time he took the man by the hand and befriended him for years."

Perhaps the incident in his life that is likely to excite most discussion is the visit to St. Petersburg, which, in conjunction with other members of the Society of Friends, he undertook at the most inclement season of the year, in the hope of inclining the Czar to listen to counsels of peace. We are not prepared to enter at length into the controversy here. Suffice it to say, that we consider that Mr. Sturge and his friends took a too favourable view of the Emperor of Russia, and that the hope which they cherished of exercising an influence on the policy of the haughty autocrat was sufficiently visionary. As we read the diary of these sincere and well-meaning men, and the comments of Mr. Richard, we could not help wondering whether they had forgotten that this man was the cruel oppressor of the Poles; that his troops were continually carrying on a ruthless crusade against the independent tribes of the Caucasus; that it was his iron heel that had trampled out the rising liberties of Hungary; and that it was the unprovoked advance of his troops across the Pruth, and the still more unjustifiable attack on the Turkish fleet at Sinope, which, at the time of this visit, menaced Europe with war. We are not contending that even these aggressions justified our own Government in undertaking a war, which a wiser and more consistent policy might have averted; but we cannot, with the remembrance of these facts, look upon Nicholas as favourably as our friends seem to have done. At the same time, we thoroughly believe in their honesty, and however Quixotic their enterprise may have appeared to some, cannot but admire the strong faith in which they undertook it. The tact displayed by the Emperor and Count Nesselrode in their reception was perfect; but we must be excused from believing in the sincerity of those tears which the crafty despot is said to have shed in response to their appeals, and from accepting the notion that seems to have been entertained by the simple-minded Christians that they had produced considerable effect, and that it was only the arrival of the English mail, with warlike intelligence, that hindered the accomplishment of important results by their mission. We do not, however, think it was any disgrace to these good men that they were deceived by

the craft of Imperial diplomacy. They were too honest themselves to suspect others of deliberate deception; and though more astuteness would have enabled them to cope with their adversaries, it would not have enhanced our estimate of their Christian character. They failed—as they might have expected to fail—in curbing an over-vaulting ambition. But surely there was something noble even in the attempt; and much of mistake and error may be forgiven to men who made so generous an effort to save the world from the crimes and atrocities of war. Probably there are statesmen in our country, even now, who earnestly desire that, when their lives come to be written, the records of their association with that terrible war were of the same character as that of Joseph Sturge; that they had sought to quench, and not to light, the flames of discord; and that the greatest error that they had committed was their cherishing too strong a faith in the readiness of professedly Christian rulers to listen to the counsels of religion and of reason.

We cannot go further into the details of this interesting life. We wish only that the book could be read by numbers of our young men, that they might learn from it the vitality and power which belong to true religious principle, the blessedness which is to be found in doing good, and the possibility of living out the Gospel amid all the temptations of commerce and all the turmoil and bitterness of political controversy. It is an exquisite piece of Christian biography; and while we admire the subject, we would tender our debt of gratitude to the author for the skill with which he has performed his task.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The *Cornhill Magazine* for July will contain a story of country life, by the author of "Adam Bede."

Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder will shortly publish a new work, entitled, "The Genius of the Gospel, a Commentary on Matthew," by David Thomas.

Lord Houghton (as yet better known to the world as Mr. Monckton Milnes), is preparing, as already announced, a new and revised edition of his "Life and Letters of Keats," which will be published shortly by Messrs. Moxon and Co. We believe we are correct in saying that a large number of interesting letters of the poet, hitherto unpublished, are in possession of his sister, Mrs. Llanos, a lady settled in Spain; but whether the new edition will include these we are not informed.

A novel in three volumes, entitled, "Weighed in the Balance," from the pen of Mr. James Augustus St. John, will appear in the course of a few days.

Mr. Holman Hunt has undertaken to paint, probably in water-glass, a series of subjects from the history of St. Michael the Archangel, in the church at Cambridge dedicated to that saint. Mr. Beaumont, rector of the church in question, and others, are raising subscriptions for the purpose.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 116 during the week.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC FLOATING REFORMATORY.—On Tuesday the old man-of-war *Clarence*, of 3,000 tons burthen, was towed into the Mersey, from Plymouth. The *Clarence* will be set apart for the reception of juvenile delinquents of the Roman Catholic faith. There are now two floating reformatories in the Mersey, the *Clarence* and the *Akbar*, both of which are old war-ships.

A SILENT RECEPTION FOR LORD PALMERSTON.—The "Working Men's Palmerston Visit Committee" of Bradford have determined upon a singular mode of receiving Lord Palmerston on his expected visit, the object being to impress him and his colleagues with the conviction that the working classes are not indifferent to the question of reform. They have issued an address in which they call upon the populace to receive his lordship with "absolute solemn silence."

REFORM MEETING IN PETERBOROUGH.—On Wednesday evening last a crowded meeting was held in the Corn-Exchange, Peterborough, on the question of Parliamentary reform. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Whalley, M.P., and other speakers. Resolutions were passed in favour of the 64 franchise, and it was resolved to organise a Reform Association for the district. Cheers were given at the close of the proceedings for Messrs. Gladstone and Baines. Mr. Hankey, one of the members for the city, sent a letter apologising for his absence from the meeting, and stating that, though he was favourable to an alteration of the franchise, he was afraid any considerable lowering of the suffrage would lower the standard of electors.

POISONED BY EATING CHEESE.—During the past week several persons living in Melksham have been seized with violent retching and vomiting, so much so as to be compelled to seek medical aid. The cause in every instance is found to proceed from eating American cheese. A medical gentleman who has given at-

tention to the subject ascribes these alarming effects, not to the pernicious quality, but the quantity of cheese taken into the stomach. Cheese, he says, eaten on an empty stomach, with nothing but a little bread mixed with it, becomes a hard waxy pudding, which the gastric juice is perfectly unable to penetrate. It lies there like a lump of lead, irritation and inflammation ensue, it cannot dissolve or pass, all attempts at vomiting only compress it into a firmer ball, and intense headache, cold sweats, and sometimes death itself ensues. It is not old or even maggoty cheese that will produce this effect, but tough new cheese. These deleterious effects might be nullified by spreading butter on the bread, or eating onions with the bread and cheese.—*Western Daily Press*.

GUNS AND IRONCLADS.—An important series of gunnery experiments was made at Shoeburyness on Friday. The object was to test the resisting power of a target, representing a section of the iron-clad Lord Warden, now building, and in the same trials to determine the comparative penetrating powers of the Somerset and Frederick guns, and of the Armstrong and Anderson guns. The first represents guns of the same weight—6½ tons each, but the Frederick is of smaller bore than the other. The other guns are both of 300lb. weight, but the Anderson gun is likewise of smaller bore than the Armstrong. The result of the trials, which were of great interest, was that the target, though in its principal parts 42½ inches thick, was knocked all to pieces; and with respect to the guns, the large-bore guns were found to be superior to their small-bore competitors.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS AND MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—On Saturday, at noon, a numerous deputation, including Lord Brougham, Earl Fortescue, Lord Lyttelton, the Bishop of London, Rev. F. D. Maurice, Mr. Mills, M.P.; Mr. Leveque, M.P.; Mr. Gregson, M.P.; Mr. J. Heywood, the Rev. Prebendary Burgess, the Archdeacon of Coventry, the Rev. David Melville, Mr. E. Chadwick, Mr. T. H. Bastard, Mr. Hastings, &c., waited upon the Premier at Cambridge House with a memorial from the Council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, praying for the issue of a Royal commission on the subject. The memorialists, while distinctly disclaiming any recommendation of interference with private schools, suggest that the investigations of a Commission, if properly conducted, would probably lead to the communication of voluntary information, which would throw much valuable light on the condition of middle-class education, and the best means of improving the same. Lord Palmerston admitted the importance of the subject, and promised to give it his best attention.

TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA.—A meeting of Australian and New Zealand colonists was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the offices of the Victoria Emigrants' Assistant Society, Bucklebury, with the view of adopting a memorial which had already been prepared by a sub-committee to the Secretary for the Colonies against the continuance of transportation to our Australian colonies. There were about fifteen gentlemen present who either are, or had been up to a recent period, intimately connected with Australia, and the memorial, which is strongly expressive of the expediency in their eyes of putting an end to transportation to that portion of the empire, was unanimously adopted. The meeting was for the most occupied with the arrangement of the details of the deputation, which it was determined should wait within the next few days on Mr. Cardwell to present the address and to lay before him the views of the colonists on the subject. The business which the meeting had been specially called together to transact having been disposed of, a short conversation arose as to the propriety of taking action for the purpose of inducing the Government to abandon the increased rate of postage to the colonies which is to come into operation next month, the general impression among the speakers appearing to be that the change would be very distasteful to the colonists. It was eventually agreed that the matter should stand over for further discussion.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—On Thursday afternoon the annual summer fête of the inmates of this valuable establishment took place on the lawn in front of the building at Earlswood, near Redhill. Fortunately the day turned out particularly fine, and from one until eight o'clock the poor imbeciles enjoyed, under the affectionate care of Dr. Down, Mrs. Down, and their large staff of Christian helpers, as much happiness probably as they were capable of receiving. A large number of visitors from the metropolis also took occasion to participate in the fête, and to view the dormitories, dining-rooms, schoolrooms, and other departments of the establishment, all expressing their surprise and gratification at the excellence of the arrangements and the beautiful cleanliness and purity of the various apartments. The inmates of the asylum now number nearly 400, by far the greater number of whom are boys. They are of various ages, from children of three or four years to men of thirty or forty, and as a whole the excellent training they have received at the institution has done wonders for them. From heavy, stupid, and in many instances vicious, imbeciles of slovenly and disgusting habits, they have become well ordered, clean and decent in their appearance and apparel, and although all manifest the eccentricities of idiocy, they are in most cases gentle and tractable. This beneficial change has been brought about simply by good training and the inculcation of habits of regularity and cleanliness, without the slightest harshness. It was really a wonderful sight to see these poor unfortunates running about on the lawn, playing at cricket, croquet,

and Aunt Sally, or racing and jumping for prizes, all full of life and enjoyment, notwithstanding the want of mental capacity under which they laboured. Habits of association, and directing their minds to mechanical occupations, such as shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, and so on, have been found to produce wonderful effects, and every year there is a marked improvement in the inmates. Great care has been taken to cultivate the slightest spark of talent which manifests itself, and consequently many excellent drawings which adorn the walls of the asylum are the production of the inmates. Others apply their minds to making models of houses, ships, &c.; while those physically and mentally incapacitated to produce such articles, apply themselves to mat-making and kindred work. Music, too, is cultivated with very beneficial effect, and we were very glad to see a piano in almost every school-room. After partaking of tea and cake on the lawn, the inmates assembled just below the terrace, and sang a variety of songs, &c., with excellent effect. An exhibition of "Punch and Judy" proved a prime attraction, and the band of the Coldstream Guards attended by the kind permission of Colonel Wood. Nothing could have been more successful than the fête as a whole, and during the day a constant succession of carriages brought to the grounds the friends and patrons of the institution.—*Daily News*.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry continue to give their Anglo-Egyptian entertainment, "The Pyramids," at this gallery, every evening, apparently to a highly-gratified audience. The various characters, fourteen in all, sustained by the three artists, are of the irresistibly ludicrous order. The conversation carried on between Mr. Barnabas Bonnerges Bradshaw, M.P., and the Pasha Saleiman Ataghan, by means of the interpreter, Achilles Rododaculos (whom Mr. B. B. B. persists in calling Mr. Ridiculous), is especially amusing. Songs as usual are freely interspersed through the performance. The second part, called "The Bard and his Birthday," had been better left out. The tercentenary festivities are quite overdone, and one does not like to see the ghostly apparition of Shakspeare summoned even to criticise the absurdities which tercentenary mongers have been guilty of. "Mrs. Roseleaf Out of Town," the crowning piece of the entertainment, is sustained by Mr. Parry alone. Those who have been present at "Mrs. Roseleaf's Evening Party," will understand how Mr. Parry could give the former with effect. To those who have not had this pleasure, it will be enough to say that he gives such a stimulus to the imagination that the spectator has no difficulty in picturing to himself simultaneously, Mrs. Roseleaf surrounded by other ladies, a brass band, the towncrier, a vendor of prawns, and a child in a goat-chaise.

Gleanings.

The personality of Thomas Henry Mauley, Esq., the eminent engineer, has been sworn under 250,000*l*. It should be known that a small quantity of vinegar will generally destroy immediately any insect that may find its way into the stomach; and a little salad oil will kill any insect that may enter the ear.

Dr. Johnson once dined with a Scottish lady who had hotchpotch for dinner. After the doctor had tasted it she asked him if it was good? "It is good for hogs, ma'am," said the doctor. "Then pray," said the lady, "let me help you to a little more."

THE WIDOW'S MITE.—Earl Russell's first wife, the Countess of Ribblesdale, was a widow, and a lady of ample proportions; hence his lordship was called by the wits, the widow's mite. "Oh!" exclaimed a lady to whom this witticism was related at a dinner-party, "I now see how it came to pass that his lordship was cast into the Treasury!"

"My son," said a fond parent to his offspring, after having surveyed the wonders of the Crystal Palace; "my son, if you can tell me which of all these marvelous works of man pleased you most, I will give you a half-crown." "The veal and ham pies," responded young hopeful; "give me the money."

THE MINISTER'S HAT.—The hat was passed round in a certain congregation for the purpose of taking up a collection. After it had made the circuit of the church it was handed to the minister, who, by the way, had "exchanged pulpits" with the regular preacher, and he found not a penny in it. He inverted his hat over the pulpit cushion and shook it, that its emptiness might be known; then looking towards the ceiling, he exclaimed with great fervour, "I thank God that I got back my hat from this congregation!"—*New York paper*.

DIVISION OF LABOUR.—The Rev. W. Arthur, speaking at a recent meeting, said that after the Social Science Congress had discussed the subject of division of labour, it formed one day the topic of discussion amongst some men paving the street, knocking down the blocks of granite with their huge hammers. One of them asked the other what division of labour meant, and the reply was, "It means this: you lift the hammer, and bring it down upon the stones with all your might, and I stand by to cry out 'Ugh!'"

LONDON TURNPIKES.—On the first day of next month an Act of Parliament—the Metropolitan Turnpike Road Act Amendment—will take effect, when twenty-five tollgates and fifty-six side-bars will disappear from the metropolis as far as tolls are concerned. The gates and bars may be purchased by the parishes in which they are situated. The statute will set free from tollgate obstruction about fifty-one miles of road on the Middlesex (north)

side of the Thames. At Fulham, including Walham-green and Earl's Court, all the gates and side bars are to be removed, also at Kensington, Hammer-smith, and Notting-hill, Harrow-road, Kilburn, Camden Town, comprising the King's-road gate, High-street, Chalk Farm, Haverstock hill, and the Brecknock gate, as well as the gate in the road at Kentish Town. Further removals will take place at Holloway, Islington, Ball's Pond, Kingsland-road, Cambridge-heath, Hackney, Twickenham, and Teddington; all the gates and side-bars of the City-road gate. The reform extends over fifty miles. In future the roads now freed are to be managed by the parishes as common highways.

RUMOURD UNION IN HIGH LIFE.—It is confidently asserted in well-informed circles that an alliance will shortly take place between the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., and the lovely and accomplished Benjamin Disraeli. The ceremony, including a full choral service, will be conducted by Sir John Pakington, who will preside at an organ outside Westminster Abbey. General Peel has consented to act as best man. Since writing the above, we regret to learn that, at a meeting of the bride's friends, held at Lord Derby's house on Monday, the contemplated union has been postponed.—*The Owl*.

A PRIMA DONNA'S EARNINGS.—In an action brought against Mr. B. Ullman, director of the concerts of Madlle. Carlotta Patti, Mr. Ullman was called upon to specify the sums he had received from the 7th of January to the 7th of April. It was stated that the proceeds of concerts during the brief period of three months amounted to 226,395*l*. To this sum three concerts in Brussels contributed about 10,000*l*, Belgium 24,000*l*, nine concerts in Amsterdam 45,000*l*, one concert in Cologne 7,000*l*, Aix-la-Chapelle, Elberfeld, and other towns of like importance, each about 10,000*l*. Madlle. Carlotta Patti received as her share of the aggregate nearly 80,000*l*. This sum may appear enormous, but it must be remembered that in ninety days Madlle. Patti sang at least in sixty concerts.

THE BEST MEN OF THE AMERICAN SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus classifies the United States Senate:—"After three months' daily attendance in the Senatorial jury-box (better known as the reporters' gallery), I have brought in the following verdict. I don't know how far the general public will agree with me, but those who disagree are privileged to appeal to a higher court:—The best lawyer—Mr. Collamer, of Vermont. The best scholar—Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts. The best general debater and practical legislator—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine. The "keenest" debater—Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois. The most pleasant speaker to listen to—Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin. The best financier—Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. The richest man—Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island. A very sensible old man—Mr. Wade, of Ohio. The greatest bore that ever lived—Mr. Davis, of Kentucky. The Knight of the Sorrowful Nigger—Mr. Lane, of Kansas. The most violent Copperhead—Mr. Powell, of Kentucky. The most eloquent Copperhead—Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia. The most bibulous man in Congress—Mr. Richardson, of Illinois. The best-looking man, when sober—Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware. The man who has least to say—Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana. The man who made a *faux pas* in issuing a "strictly private" circular, which soon became public property—Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas. The man who comes nearest to being nobody—Mr. Riddle, of Delaware.

DR. THOMPSON AND THE SEE OF YORK.—The following story is going the round:—Dr. Thompson, before his elevation to the see of York, had been suffering from severe toothache, and it was pronounced necessary to alleviate the suffering by chloroform. Now, the bishop's wife, a most amiable but timid person, was very averse to this; she greatly admired her husband's well-known mental powers, and could not divest her mind of the idea that chloroform had an injurious effect on the brain. But the Bishop, notwithstanding her urgent remonstrances, decided on employing the sedative; the dose was administered, the tooth painlessly extracted, and the parties returned home. The prelate had recovered his usual health, when shortly afterwards a letter was delivered to him from the Premier, offering to his acceptance the Archbishopric of York. He could not resist the impetus of at once communicating the intelligence to the sharer of his joys and sorrows; so, in rather an excited manner, entering her apartments, he exclaimed, "I am Archbishop of York!" The poor lady was sadly disconcerted; she felt assured that her worst fears were realised, and that he had become seriously affected in his mind. "Ah!" she exclaimed, "I told you so; I knew how it would be; that horrid chloroform! Go and lie down, and compose yourself." "Indeed, my dear," replied the bishop, "the news is true." But she could not be divested of her impression until the letter was put into her hands.—*Court Journal*.

Obituary.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.—On Thursday evening, Mr. William Smith O'Brien, member of a most ancient and honourable family, and a man of generous though sometimes mistaken impulses, died at Bangor, North Wales. He was the second son of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart., of Dromoland, county Clare, and brother of Lord Inchiquin. The deceased gentleman was born in 1803, and received his education at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. On his first entering Parliament, in 1826, he represented Ennis in the Liberal

interest. He subsequently sat for county Limerick, during a continuous period of fourteen years; and, though a Protestant, he was an active supporter of Daniel O'Connell in the agitation for the Repeal of the Union. In the year of continental troubles, 1848, when the shock of the French Revolution caused many thrones to totter, and many nations to heave and tremble, the name of Smith O'Brien attained a notoriety far short of glorious; and in 1849 it certainly did not improve its reputation. He was prompt to express his thorough sympathy with the French Provisional Government, and he visited Paris in the avowed hope of being able to obtain assistance in severing Ireland from British rule. It was in the summer of 1849 that Mr. Smith O'Brien took up arms against the Government of the Queen, and headed a band of violent repealers in the South of Ireland. The somewhat ludicrous circumstances of his arrest will be remembered, even at this lapse of time, though the worst features of his treasonable conduct have been long forgotten, and its desperate folly pardoned. He was, at the time, expelled the House of Commons, on the ground of sedition; and, being tried for high treason, he was found guilty, and condemned to death. This extreme sentence was mercifully commuted to one of banishment to a penal colony. As years rolled on, the spirit of rebellion subsided in Ireland, till, for all causes of dread or serious apprehension, it became extinct. In 1856 Smith O'Brien was permitted to return to Europe, the indulgence being in the first place limited to the Continent; and he resided for some short space of time in Belgium. Soon, however, he was allowed to enter the United Kingdom; and he has since chiefly resided in Ireland at his country seat in Limerick. Mr. William Smith O'Brien could trace a clear descent for twelve centuries.

GENERAL DEMBINSKI.—Death has removed another of the old and few remaining Polish exiles of Paris—Dembinski. He was identified with the wars of Napoleon I., and in later struggles for Polish independence, and in the Hungarian insurrection of 1849. His bravery and his skill were conspicuous during that memorable struggle. He had lived for years quietly and indeed obscurely in Paris.

DEATH OF A NEPHEW OF ROBERT BURNS IN CANADA.—We are sorry to hear that our old friend William Begg departed this life at the residence of Dr. Cole, Clinton, on Saturday last. Mr. Begg, who was sixty-eight or sixty-nine years of age at the time of his decease, was the son of Burns' sister Isabella, well known to every reader of the poet's biographies. He received a liberal education, being intended for the medical profession, but, owing to domestic affliction, he never took out his diploma. Coming out to Canada, he taught school for many years in Goderich Township, until he was compelled, through physical infirmity, to retire to the retreat offered him by the noble-hearted Dr. Cole. He lived and died unmarried.—*Goderich Journal*.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.—The Montreal papers bring an account of the death of Mr. Joshua R. Giddings, the United States Consul-General in Canada. He died in the billiard-room of the St. Lawrence-hall, where he was playing, in good spirits, when he was suddenly struck down by disease of the heart, and expired in a few minutes. In May, 1856, he suddenly fell down on the floor of the Congress while making a speech. He was an uncompromising Abolitionist, at times carrying his views to an extent which was antagonistic to the Federal Constitution. He was all but expelled from Congress because of his bold expression of them in 1842.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

EGG.—June 9, at Woodford, Essex, the wife of the Rev. E. T. Egg, Independent minister, of a son and heir.
CHRISTIAN.—June 12, the wife of the Rev. John Christian, Moreton, Gloucestershire, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLORE—JOHNSON.—June 1, at Upton, near Andover, the Rev. John W. Blore, assistant minister to the Rev. John Alexander, of Prince's-street Chapel, Norwich, to Emma, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alfred Johnson, by whom the ceremony was performed.

SWINTON—JENKINS.—June 5, at Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, Great Malvern, by the Rev. R. Perkins, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. James Swinton, late of Edinburgh, to Francis Jenkins, Esq., of Great Malvern.

SHAW—HAIGH.—June 8, at St. John's Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. Bryan Dale, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. Pridie, Samuel Shaw, Esq., of Green Bank, Holywell-green, to Ellen, only child of James T. Haigh, Esq., Saville-grove, Halifax. No cards.

RENWICK—ROBINSON.—June 9, at the Congregational Chapel, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, by the Rev. J. Haymer, Mr. John Renwick, of Leeds, to Martha, eldest daughter of the late John Robinson, Esq., of St. John's Chapel, Durham.

ROBERTS—FOSTER.—June 9, at the Independent Chapel, Uppingham, Rutland, by the Rev. F. S. Attenborough, Mr. Walter Roberts, grazier, to Miss Rebecca Foster, both of Uppingham.

HOLDING—GILLING.—June 14, at the Congregational Chapel, Workop, Mr. John Holding, to Emily Jane, only daughter of Mr. J. Gilling, all of Workop.

ROBERTSHAW—BRIGGS.—June 14, at the Independent Chapel, Allerton, by the Rev. J. M. Calvert, Mr. Hildesworth Robertshaw, manufacturer, Allerton, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Joseph Briggs, Esq., West scholars, Clayton.

HILL—ROBBETT.—June 15, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Churchill, Somerset, by the Rev. William Winterbourne, Sidney Hill, Esq., of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of John Robbett, Esq., of Bristol.

MORGAN—THOMSON.—June 15, at Salem Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Hubbell, Edwin, only son of Mr. Edward Morgan, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Thomson, all of Leeds.

HODGSON—MUNGATROYD.—June 15, at St. John's Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. P. Chown, Mr. Samuel Hodgson, College-road, to Jane, eighth daughter of Mr. Charles Mungatroyd, Parkgate, all of Bradford.

EXALL-IBBOTSON.—June 15, at Trinity-road Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. R. Bulmer, assisted by the Rev. W. Roberts, William Exall, Esq., of Reading, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John Ibbotson, Esq., of Edenbridge. No cards.

BOND-CASSELL.—June 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Thames-street, Wallingford, by the Rev. Thomas Brooks, Mr. James Bond, of Aston Tirrold, Berks, to Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. T. W. Castle, of Wallingford.

RADFORD-HELLMANN.—June 21, at the Congregational Church, Holloway, by the Rev. Joseph Fowler, John Radford, Esq., of Little Waltham, Essex, to Maria Hellmann, of Lo-aix-place Holloway, daughter of the late Anthony Hellmann, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

GOODCHILD.—June 5, at Prospect-place, Undercliff, near Bradford, in the thirty-fifth year of her age, Eliza Ann, the beloved wife of Mr. James Goodchild, late of South Cliff Cottage, Scarborough.

ROGERS.—June 10, Rebecca, the wife of the Rev. Henry Rogers, after a long and very painful illness.

BRINTON.—June 12, at 60, Eaton-square, London, from the effects of an accident by fire, Madeline Lucille, the dearly-loved second daughter of John Brinton, Esq., The Shrubbery, Kidderminster, and of his late wife, in the eighth year of her age.

LINES.—June 14, at his residence, Charles-terrace, Victoria-park, Mr. John Phillips Lines, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, for thirty-five years secretary to Lloyd's Patriotic Fund. Friends will please accept this notice.

PHIPSON.—June 14, at his residence, Frederick-street, Edgware, Mr. Joseph Phipson, in his eighty-seventh year.

CURETON.—June 17, at his residence, Westbury, Shropshire, aged fifty-six, the Rev. William Cureton, D.D., canon of Westminster, and rector of St. Margaret's.

DYKES.—June 17, Marion, elder daughter of the late D. Stewart Dykes, Esq., of Grove Hill, Surrey, aged eight years and three months.

MANN.—June 15, at Silcoates House, Wakefield, Yorkshire, in the fourteenth year of his age, James, the only son of the Rev. James Mann, Birkenhead.

DAVIES.—June 18, at Hornsey, aged fifty-nine years, the Rev. Evan Davies, formerly of Richmond, Surrey.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England was lowered to 6 per cent. on Thursday last. The rate of 7 per cent. had been maintained since the 26th of May.

The price of Consols shows a decline upon last week's quotations. The closing figures yesterday were 89½ to 1 for delivery, and 90 to 1 for the account.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending Wednesday, June 15.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£28,203,835
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	£3,634,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	£3,553,835
	£28,203,835
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£1,000,000
Reserve ..	£3,288,168
Public Deposits ..	£5,512,311
Other Deposits ..	£12,790,361
Seven Day and other Bills ..	£460,707
	£29,603,547
June 16, 1864.	M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BAD HEALTH MADE GOOD.—Thousands have died during the last two months in excess of the average because they had neglected to purify the blood after the late long winter. Every invalid should be acquainted with the virtues of Holloway's Inestimable Pills: their purifying, regulating, strengthening, and aperient qualities should be tried by all persons in a delicate or precarious state of health. These Pills expel all noxious humours from the system, improve the appetite, amend the digestion, promote the secretion of healthy bile, and regulate the bowels. Holloway's Pills act admirably as a tonic to frames whose nerves have been shaken by protracted indisposition, or whose brains have been overwrought by study, or depressed by excessive indulgence.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 20.

The market was moderately supplied with English wheat this morning, and it met a steady sale at 1s. per qr. improvement from the rates of Monday last. A similar advance was demanded on foreign wheat, but it was not realised; nevertheless, the trade was firm, at fully last week's quotations. Barley a slow sale at former quotations. Beans and peas firm, without change in value. The supply of oats for the week is larger than we have had for some time past. Our dealers having bought only sparingly of late, and there being a better choice of ship samples of to-day, we have experienced a fair sale for this article at fully 6d. per qr. over the currency of this day week.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; household ditto, 5d to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, June 20.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 11,092 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 8,323; in 1862, 8,212; in 1861, 10,075; in 1860, 8,082; in 1859, 6,936; and in 1858, 3,964 head. There was a full average supply of each kind of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market; but its general quality was only middling. Sales progressed slowly, at barely last week's prices. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were seasonably good, and their general quality was prime. The receipts from Scotland were large—viz., 129 from Aberdeen, and 621 from Forfarshire, Fifeshire, and East Lothian. For the most part they were unusually prime. Although the attendance of buyers was numerous, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at about last week's currency. A few very Scots and Crosses realised 4s. 10d., but the general top figure for beef was 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,300 Scots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland, 751 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 800 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was seasonably good, both as to number and quality. Prime Downs and half-breds changed hands at full currencies; otherwise the mutton trade was heavy, and in some instances the quotations had a drooping tendency. The top figure was 5s. 2d. per 8lbs. Good and prime lambs moved off freely at full prices. Inferior lambs were dull, but not cheaper. Calves were in moderate supply and sluggish request, at late rates. In pigs next to nothing was doing, on former terms.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	8	2	0	6	Prime Southdown	5	0	5	12
Second quality	8	8	4	0	Lambs	4	0	7	0
Prime large oxen	4	2	4	4	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4	8	Prime small	4	10	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	6	8	16	Large hogs	3	6	4	0
Second quality	4	0	4	4	Meatm. porkers	4	2	4	6
Pr. coarse woolled	4	6	4	10					

Stuckling calves, 16s to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 25s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, June 20.

Moderate supplies of meat are on sale at these markets for the time of year. Good and prime beef, mutton, and lamb, move off steadily at full prices; otherwise the trade is quiet at our quotations.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	10	3	0	Small pork	4	2	4	6
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	Inf. mutton	3	6	3	10
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	4	0	4	4
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	6	4	8
Large pork	3	4	4	0	Veal	4	2	4	8

Lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 4d.

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, June 21.

TEA.—Business has been moderately active, and full rates are current for superior qualities.

SUGAR.—The market has remained without animation, although West India descriptions fully sustain former rates. In the refined market there is little change to report.

COFFEE.—The demand for colonial descriptions has been steady, and prices are generally well sustained, the stocks on hand, as compared with those of the same period of last year, showing a slight increase.

RICE.—Only a limited business has been done, and there is no change to record in prices.

TALLOW.—The market has continued rather inactive, owing to political influences. F. Y. C. on the spot is quoted 40s 6d to 40s 9d.

PROVISIONS, Monday, June 20.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,069 firkins butter, and 2,874 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 13,525 casks of butter, and 1,557 bales bacon. Best Dutch butter having suddenly advanced to 90s. and 92s. caused more inquiry for finest Irish, and sales of finest Clonmels made at 97s on board for shipment, first Corks 98s., thirds 88s. landed. The bacon market ruled very firm, and a further advance of 2s. to 3s. per cwt. was realised at the close of the week. Best Waterford sold at 67s to 68s on board.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, June 20.—The arrivals of foreign potatoes have increased, and the market is tolerably well supplied with home-grown produce. In most descriptions a fair business is doing, at from 7s to 10s per cwt. Considerable quantities of old potatoes continue on offer, and sales almost generally progress heavily, at from 20s to 55s per ton. The import last week amounted to 1,200 baskets from Rotterdam, 1,500 from Dunkirk, 2,374 from Lisbon, and about 200 bushels from sundry ports.

SEEDS, Monday, June 20.—The trade for seeds continues inactive, and values of all varieties are without change.

WOOL, Monday, June 20.—There is rather a better feeling in the demand for most kinds of English wool at the late decline in the quotations. The supply on offer is seasonably extensive, but of late rather large quantities have passed into the hands of the manufacturers. The inquiry for export is heavy, owing to the large purchases effected at the Colonial Wool sales.

COALS, Monday, June 20.—Market heavy at the rates of last day. Huttons 17s 6d, Haswell 17s 6d, Hartlepool 17s, Regin Orange 16s 6d, Hugh Hall 16s 6d, Gosforth 15s 6d, Braddys 16s 6d, Eden Main 16s, Turnhall 16s 6d, Holywell 16s 6d, Hartley 16s 6d. Fresh arrivals 90, left 5—total 104. Ships at sea, 90.

TALLOW, Monday, June 20.—The tallow trade is firmer to-day, and prices have slightly improved. F. Y. C. is quoted at 40s 6d to 40s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Rough fat, 2s 0½ per 8lbs. Town tallow, 39s net cash.

OIL, Monday, June 20.—Lined oil is dull at 38s 6d to 38s 9d per cwt. on the spot. Rape and seed oils are rather lower in price, foreign refined being obtainable at 45s 6d, and brown at 42s 6d per cwt. For other oils the trade is quiet, and prices have a downward tendency. French spirits of turpentine have fallen to 68s 6d per cwt. American refined petroleum is quoted at 2s 2d per gallon on the spot.

Advertisements.

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.—The Committee of the CRESCENT CHAPEL DAY-SCHOOLS, WILLIAM HENRY-STREET, LIVERPOOL, require a thoroughly qualified HEAD TEACHER for the GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Address, stating training, past engagements, age, and religious denomination and references, to the secretary at the above address, who will supply suitable candidates with any information required.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

98, KING-STREET, MANCHESTER.

96, Cheapside, London.

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John Chapman, Esq., M.P. Alfred Milne, Esq.
Thos. Barham Foster, Esq. Joseph Peel, Esq.

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Insurances are granted by this Company on nearly every description of Property in Great Britain, at moderate rates. Insurances may also be effected on Property in Foreign Countries, and in some of the Colonies, at current rates.

Mills, Factories, and other hazardous risks will be specially surveyed at the request of the owner.

Cotton Mills not at work, will be insured at 5s. per cent. per Annum.

Farming Stock insured Free from Duty, allowing the use of a Steam Threshing Machine.

Applications for Agencies should be addressed to JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary to the Company.

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Messrs. LEWIN MOSELY and SONS, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, and 448, Strand (opposite Charing-cross Railway Station), Established 1820, offer to the Public a medium for supplying Artificial Teeth on a system of PAINLESS DENTISTRY. These Teeth are cheaper, more natural, comfortable and durable than any yet produced. They are self-adhesive, affording support to Loose Teeth, rendering unnecessary either wires or ligatures, require but one visit to fit, and are supplied at prices completely defying competition. Consultation free. Teeth from 5s. Sets, 5, 7, 10, and 15 guineas, warranted. For the efficacy and success of this system, vide "Lancet." No connexion with any one of the same name.



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GABRIEL'S Self-adhesive PATENT Indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation, are indestructible, and warranted for mastication or articulation, at half the usual cost.

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65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH, from Four to Seven and Ten to Fifteen Guineas per Set, best in Europe, warranted, Gabriel's Practical "Treatise on the Teeth" gratis.

GABRIEL'S WHITE GUTTA-PERCHA ENAMEL, chemically prepared for personal use, prevents Toothache, and arrests decay,—supercedes all metallic stoppings. Prepared only by Messrs. GABRIEL, and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 6d. per box, with directions for use, or post free Twenty Stamps.

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REMOVAL.—Messrs. ALEX and JONES, Surgeon-Dentists, have REMOVED their practice to 53, BROOK-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, in consequence of their premises, 31, New Bridge-street, being required by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

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Agents wanted in all Towns where there are none appointed.

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HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA

It is CHOICE and STRONG, BECAUSE it consists of most valuable growths that are full of rich essential properties.

It is MODERATE in PRICE, BECAUSE it is supplied direct from the importers to the consumers by Agents.

It is WHOLESOME to use, BECAUSE the leaf is not faced with the usual powdered mineral colours.

These COMBINED ADVANTAGES have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in sealed packets, with the price printed on each, and signed—

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MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

FRY'S HOMOEOPATHIC ROCK ICELAND MOSS COCOA. PEARL

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AN EFFECTUAL CURE for the HOOPING COUGH, without internal medicine.

This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label outside each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, "Edwards, 67, St. Paul's," engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists, and dealers in medicines.

THE CONGREGATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THEOLOGICAL AND MISSIONARY TRAINING, NOTTINGHAM.

The design of the Institute is to supplement our existing collegiate system, to meet admitted wants of our times, and to extend the operations of the denomination.

A hundred and eighteen of our village and small town pastorates are now vacant: it is one of the objects of the Institute to supply an adequate number of effective village pastors.

Out of 1,738 Independent Ministers in England, 459 have received no specific training for their office, and 800 others have entered the ministry without passing through what are called our regular Colleges. The Institute provides a short but thorough and practical training, which will meet the case of a large number of the otherwise untrained, and will thus raise the standard of general ministerial proficiency. Several who were actually in the ministry, or who were about to enter it, have gratefully availed themselves of the curriculum of the Institute.

"Our operations in Ireland," writes a competent correspondent, "have been frightfully injured by equivocal and adventurous occupants of stations." The Irish Evangelical, and the English Home Missionary Societies, have expressed the gratification at the prospect now afforded of being supplied with the accredited men from the Institute. The Colonies will also be similarly benefited.

But the special design of the Institute is aggressive. The overwrought pastors of our large congregations want trained missionary-assistants, and several have already applied to the Institute for such. More adequate effort ought to be put forth for reclaiming the dense populations of our towns and cities, and for the diffusion of the Gospel in the rural districts. It is also felt that hitherto we have been too sectional in our methods. The denomination that has prosecuted Missionary enterprise with equal success among cultivated Brahmins in India and cannibals in the South Seas, ought to have breadth of plan and variety of agency for reaching all classes, and especially the neglected and godless, at home.

The Institute cannot be brought into collision with other Colleges, nor be made an easy bye-road into the ministry; for though the range of secular study is not so wide as would be practicable if more time could be secured, yet the severity of the literary and theological and practical training is not surpassed elsewhere; while all students who are young enough, and have aptitude for a longer course, will be transferred to the older Colleges.

Thirty students are now being trained, at a cost of 1,500; it is most anxiously desired that the income of the Institute be at once raised to 2,500, which will enable the Committee to receive upwards of fifty students. Fifty candidates have already applied for admission in September, from whom an excellent selection may be made of as many as the funds will enable the Committee to receive.

The course of study occupies two or three years. One day a week, besides a large part of the Sabbath, is devoted to direct missionary and evangelistic work, the spiritual results of which are most encouraging.

JAMES SIDEBOTTOM, Chairman.
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I. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

- i. Etymology and Syntax. Text books: Mason and Angus. Course of Original Lectures.
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Text books: Hodge's Outlines, and Wardlaw's Systematic Theology. Lectures by Professor.
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iii. Whately's Rhetoric.

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A small portion read weekly: Westcott's Introduction.
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Text book: Butler's Analogy.

III. BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND INTERPRETATION.

- i. Principles of Interpretation.
- ii. a. New Testament. Second part of the Life of Our Lord. Epistle to the Hebrews, and one of the Pastoral Epistles. b. Old Testament: Part of one of the Prophetic Books, and some of the Psalms.

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Dr. HASSELL, having subjected this mustard to a rigorous microscopical examination and chemical analysis, reports that it contains the three essential properties of good Mustard, viz.:

PURITY, PUNGENCY, AND DELICATE FLAVOUR.

See that each Package bears their Trade Mark the "Prize Ox," and Dr. Hassell's Report.

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The saving of this sum for TEN WEEKS will purchase one of HARPER TWELVETREES' UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS, and the saving of Clothes more than pay for it in a few months. This wonderful little Machine will wring all kinds of Clothes, from a Counterpane to a collar, without injuring them in the least, besides being a great saver of time, strength, and muscle. Price 30s., Carriage free from the Manufactory, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., if a Post-office order be forwarded for the amount.

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